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QUESTENBERG, OF COLOGNE.

"Every man . . . . shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house."

NUMBERS, II. 2.

MEMORIALS

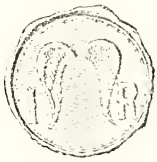
OF THE

QUISENBERRY FAMILY

IN

GERMANY, ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY ANDERSON C. QUISENBERRY.



[FROM A DRAWING OF THE SEAL ON THE WILL (1045) OF HENRY QUESTENBURY, OF MAIDSTONE, IN COUNTY KENT, GENTLEMAN.]

"And my God put it into my heart to gather together the people . . . that they might be reckoned by Genealogy."—NEHEMIAH.

"MULLACH A-BU!"

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
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A. C. Quisenberry

1676409

PREFACE.

"*This shall be written for the generations to come.*"—PSALMS, cii, 18.

In 1897 the compiler of this little work issued a volume called *Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family and Other Families*, which contained all that could be found in the Virginia records, and elsewhere, concerning the early history of the Quisenberry family in America, together with a good deal of more modern data relating to it. At that time, however, nothing was known or could be learned concerning the European antecedents of the family, though there was one item of information showing that people of the name had lived in London, England, about two hundred and thirty years ago.

In October, 1898, through the kindness of that able genealogist, Mr. George W. Montague, of Northampton, Massachusetts, I received a clue which I have untiringly and persistently followed, at considerable expense; and, although there is yet much to be desired, still the success that has crowned my efforts has not been inconsiderable. I have secured copies of German and English records (all reproduced in this book) which show conclusively that our name was known in England as the name of an Englishman as early as 1468, and in Germany certainly as early as 1380, at which time it was, no doubt, already a very ancient name.

It is much to be regretted that, owing to hiatuses in both the German and the English records, a lineal descent, absolutely undeniable from first to last, could not be established. But, taking the undeniable facts in conjunction with other

facts that may be reasonably deduced from them, I have been able to piece together a constructive lineal descent that seems about perfect in theory. A known descent of honorable people from 1380 to 1900—five hundred and twenty years—is, indeed, a very fair record, and it is one that the Quisenberry family of to-day may unreservedly claim.

I wish to place on record here the expression of my sincerest thanks to those who, without fee, have given me so great assistance in collecting data for this work. J. M. Cowper, Esq., of Canterbury, England, who has rendered his own country and ours invaluable service in the various books he has published, examined for me the ancient municipal records of Canterbury, covering centuries, as well as the church registers of that city, and many others besides. What he did involved a great amount of very exacting toil and care, but he did it all with a gentle and untiring courtesy for which I must be deeply grateful while life lasts. Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman very kindly examined for me the wills still preserved in Canterbury. Rev. A. P. Morris, vicar of Leeds, Kent, whose registers have furnished some of the most important data in this work, also went to extraordinary pains to show me courtesy, a fact which must ever be gratefully remembered. It will greatly interest my American readers to know that Mr. Morris is the grandson of Mary Phillipse, of New York, who married Major Roger Morris of the British army, after having rejected George Washington—a fact which we have all read in biographies of Washington. Washington and Morris were both aides on Braddock's staff in 1755.

I am also indebted to the following-named ministers of the Church of England, who kindly, and without charge, examined their registers for me; namely: Rev. F. M. Millard, of Otham; Rev. P. F. Wigan, of Thurnham; Rev. John Scarth, of Berstead; Rev. Mr. Southey, of Hollingbourne; Rev. H. M. McDonald, of St. Nicholas, Rochester; Rev. Percy G. Benson, of Hoo; Rev. E. W. Bartlett, of Queenborough; and Rev. F. R. Alfree, of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Isle of Thanet. All these churches are in Kent, and most of them are

adjacent to Leeds. Quite a number of rectors and vicars charged the usual fees for examining their registers, as they had a perfect right to do, and they, too, were as courteous as could be, and seemed very anxious to render me as much assistance as was possible. My experience with ministers of the Church of England impels me to consider them the most kindly and courteous body of gentlemen on earth.

My thanks are also due to Cornwallis P. Wykeham-Martin, of Leeds Castle, Esquire; to Prof. W. W. Skeat, of Cambridge University; to F. V. James, Esq., of the Maidstone Museum and Library; to C. T. Hatfield, of Margate, Esquire; to Walter Rye, Esq., of London, and to many others both in Kent and in London for valuable assistance most kindly rendered.

To Miss Phillis Castleman Brown and Mr. Laurence Castleman Brown, of Leeds, Kent, I am indebted for photographs from which the illustrations in this work are reproduced. In many ways they have both assisted me very materially.

To my good friend Dr. Bernard Bunnemeyer, of Washington, D. C., my thanks are due for translations of the German records and wills received from Cologne and Dusseldorf—a work that involved a considerable amount of application and study, owing to the archaic construction of those very ancient documents. Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Congressional Library, has earned my gratitude by affording me unusual facilities for prosecuting my researches in the magnificent collection of books under his charge.

My own work has not been slight, as I have written many hundreds of letters and read a great many books in connection with my researches. Whatever faults of construction, or otherwise, the book may contain, I hope may be kindly allowed for by my indulgent readers, in view of the fact that my work has mostly been done at night, after I had already wrought diligently throughout the day in other lines of action.

I hope that those who read this book at all will read it thoroughly from end to end, as in that way alone can a proper understanding of it be had.

For a more detailed account of our family in America the reader is referred to "*Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family*," published in 1897.

A. C. Quisenberry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1900.*

A CONSTRUCTIVE DESCENT.

The following descent lacks absolute confirmation in only a few instances; and the presumptive evidence even in those instances is so strong as to render their correctness practically certain:

1. Tielmann Questenberg, born in Bodenfelde, Brunswick, Germany, about 1380. Settled in Cologne, Germany, in 1424, where he died in 1446. Married Sybilla von Suchteln, and had
2. Bertold Questenberg; lived and died in Cologne. In 1445 married Margareth ——, and had
3. Henricus Questenberg, born in Cologne about 1446; educated at the University of Cologne. About 1467 married Catherine —— in England, and had
4. Augustine Questynbery, of Canterbury, England, born about 1468; died about 1510. Married and had
5. John Questenbury, of Canterbury, born about 1493. Married and had
6. Henry Questenbury, of Canterbury, born about 1517. Married and had
7. Henry Questenbery, of Leeds, Kent, England, born about 1541. Married Mildred —— about 1562, and had
8. James Quessonberry (as it is spelled on the church register), born in Leeds, Kent, November 15, 1578; died in East Greenwich, Kent, September 16, 1620. Married Joan ——, and had
9. Thomas Questenbury, born in Bromley, Kent, March 16, 1608. Went to Virginia about 1625 and remained there until 1650, when he returned to England, settling in Canterbury. Married in Virginia and had
10. John Quessenbury, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, born in 1627; died 1717. Married Anne Pope, and had
11. Humphrey Quesenbury, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, not later than 1674; died in King George county, Virginia, not later than 1727. Married and had
12. Thomas Quesenbury, born in King George county and died in Caroline county, Virginia; dates not known. Married and had
13. Aaron Quisenberry, born in Caroline county, Virginia, probably about 1715; died in Orange county, Virginia, in 1795. Married Joyce Dudley (as is supposed) and had
14. Rev. James Quisenberry, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, July 5, 1759; died in Clark county, Kentucky, August 5, 1830, having settled in Kentucky in 1783. On December 4, 1776, he married Jane Burris, of Orange county, Virginia, and had
15. Colby Burris Quisenberry, born in Clark county, Kentucky (then Fayette county, Virginia), July 7, 1788, and died there December 30, 1870. On December 16, 1810, he married Lucy Bush, of the same county, and had

16. James Francis Quisenberry, born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 15, 1824; died in Clark county, Kentucky, February 3, 1877. On October 14, 1847, he married Emily Cameron Chenault, of Madison county, Kentucky, and had
17. Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, born in Clark county, Kentucky, October 26, 1850. On May 1, 1879, he married Corinna Broomhall, of Springfield, Ohio, and had
18. James Francis Quisenberry, born in Lexington, Kentucky, July 10, 1886.

INTRODUCTION.

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever."—ECCLESIASTES, i, 4.

The family which in America styles itself Quisenberry, Quesenbury, Quesenberry, etc., has a strange and interesting history. So far as is at present known, it originated in the Harz mountains, in that part of ancient Saxony now known as Brunswick. The earliest record that has been discovered concerning any member of the family shows that he was in 1418 a merchant of the Hanseatic League, doing business in London, but retaining his citizenship, or home, in Lubeck, Germany. From 1418 to 1515 (and perhaps much later) several members of the family were engaged in the Hanse trade in London, all of whom were from Cologne, Germany.

The Hanseatic League and its merchants are well worth studying, but, of course, they can be mentioned but briefly here. The Hanse merchants appeared in England as early as the year 879, in Saxon times, and remained there until 1599, a period of seven hundred and twenty years; and they created and built up England's trade and manufactures, minted her money, and undoubtedly laid the foundations of the commercial supremacy which has made her the mistress of the seas. The term "sterling," as applied to English money, originated from the name "Easterling," which the English applied first to the Cologne merchants, and afterwards to all the merchants of the Hanseatic League who were domiciled in London.

In that subdivision of this book called *The Documents* may be found much interesting information, culled from various sources, concerning the Hanse merchants of London.

The English family of Questenbery, Questenbury, etc., must have originated about 1468, from one of the Hanse merchants in London named Questenberg, who came from Cologne, but married an Englishwoman, settled permanently

in England, and became an English citizen. Many of the Hanse merchants did this, notwithstanding the severe penalty of being expelled the Hanse, and forfeiting all their financial interests in Hanseatic affairs, which invariably followed their marriage with English women. The young Questenberg, who gave up all for an honest love, was evidently disinherited and disowned by his father, for there are proofs that he began making his livelihood in England in an humble way, and very likely with but little capital other than his strong right arm and the love of his bonny English bride, for whom he had given up country, rank, and fortune. The Quisenberrys (however spelled) of America are all descended from that brave, manly, and high-minded young German of four hundred and fifty years ago; and we have more right to be proud of him than if he had been a king upon a throne.

It is probable that he settled first in London, and went into business there, it may be, as a cloth merchant in a small way, or perhaps as a merchant tailor. The Hanse merchants of the family generally dealt in cloth. The first Englishman of the family of whom positive record has been found was a "tailour" in Canterbury in 1490; and it was doubtless in that old cathedral city that the founder of the English branch of the family met and married his English wife. Canterbury was directly on the route that would be followed by travelers going from the continent to London, or *vice versa;* and in those days it was doubtless a place where they had to stay overnight on the journey between the port and the metropolis.

After the "tailour" there were, from time to time, members of the family in England who were shoemakers, cordwainers, glaziers, grocers, yeomen, clergymen, and gentlemen; and all of them, in whatever walk of life, were apparently thrifty people. In the later records some of the name appear as living in Maidstone, Leeds, Dover, Deal, Chatham, Rochester, Hoo, Bromley, and East Greenwich, all (as well as Canterbury) in the County of Kent; and some also lived in the city of London.

* * *

It may be interesting to consider briefly the places in Germany and England in which the family is known to have lived, as well as the occupations its members have followed.

In the copies of German records published in *The Documents* there are frequent references to the Holy Roman Empire, of which many members of the family were Barons, Counts, etc.; and at least one of them was a Royal Imperial Councillor, or member of the Emperor's cabinet of advisers. The Holy Roman Empire, though vaguely claiming a much greater antiquity, was, as a matter of fact, primarily established by Charlemagne in 800, but acquired actual stability in 962 under Otto the Great, King of the West Franks; and from his time on there was an unbroken succession of German Kings who took the name and enjoyed the titular rank and rights of Roman Emperors, claiming to be successors to Augustus and Constantine; and these Emperors were acknowledged in the western countries and by the Latin Church as the heads of the whole Christian community. Their power, however, was practically confined to Germany and Northern Italy, and became very weak even in those countries after 1250. The government of the Holy Roman Empire was never an absolute monarchy, and such powers as it had at its best diminished greatly, so that the imperial prerogatives became very vague and uncertain. The imperial crown was, in theory, elective; and from 1440 to 1806 all the Emperors except two belonged to the house of Hapsburg. In 1806 Francis II, of Hapsburg, resigned his imperial title, and with him the Holy Roman Empire ended.

The city of Cologne was founded in 51 A. D. by the Romans, and has always been a place of importance. It was long a free city and continued to be one after it was annexed to the Holy Roman Empire in 870. It was the first of the German cities to attain any considerable commercial importance, and was for a long time one of the most important factors of the Hanseatic League. It was the first German city that sent Hanse merchants to London, and thus the term "Cologne merchant" was known there a great while

before the expression "Hanse merchant" came into use. For many years the Diets of the Empire sat in Cologne. The city was always a stronghold of the Roman Catholic faith, and is said to owe its decline, in a large measure, to its intolerance in expelling Jews and Protestants from its borders. It is very irregularly built, and the older streets are narrow, crooked and dirty. The English poet Coleridge visited the place in 1804, and this is how it inspired his muse:

> "In Cologne, a town of monks and bones,
> And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
> And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches,—
> I counted two-and-seventy stenches,
> All well-defined and several stinks!"

It is well to state, however, that when Coleridge visited Cologne the Questenberg family had been extinct there for some time. Otherwise the town might have smelled better, and his imagination might have been sweetened; and, furthermore, he would, beyond doubt, have seen some good-looking women in the place.

Kent is a maritime county in the southeastern corner of England, and is the portion of England that lies nearest to the continent of Europe. It was in this county, near the present town of Deal, that Cæsar landed with his Roman legions in 55 B. C. He found the county settled by a tribe of Belgæ, from Gaul—the ancestors of the modern Belgians, and doubtless also of the Angles and Saxons who later occupied all England. These Belgæ had dispossessed the native Britons of a large part of southeastern England and of the whole of Kent. They are described as, upon the whole, a very fine people, with some curious customs, among which was that of brothers possessing their wives in common.

The Romans occupied Kent for about four hundred and fifty years, and after them came the Saxons, and, at intervals, those all-devouring "wolves of the sea," the Danes, under their standard of the thievish Raven; and, finally, in 1066, came the Normans. And all these—Britons, Belgæ, Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, laid well the founda-

tions of "pure English blood." Under the Saxon régime, Kent was an independent kingdom, and perhaps the most powerful of the heptarchy.

That "the men of Kent" and "the Kentishmen" have, as a type, always been of strong character and individuality, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that they have been able to maintain through all and varying vicissitudes many of their old Saxon customs—such, for instance, as the law of gavelkind—which have not survived elsewhere in England. Kentish soil seems ever to have been the breeding ground of that spirit of protest against injustice and oppression which has served, through the centuries, to gradually build England into what she is to-day—among all the nations the advance guard of the forces of civilization.

It was in Kent that Wat Tyler's "insurrection," as it is called, occurred in 1381; and Jack Cade's rising in 1450 was also one of Kentishmen. These uprisings—the indignant protests of honest English hearts—have not been treated fairly in history. Instead of being the traitorous and reprehensible affairs the historians have pictured them, they were rather the efflorescence of true patriotism—the justifiable and praiseworthy revolts of good and honest men against the aggressions, oppressions and injustice of an idle and worthless privileged class who sought to exploit and despoil them. Wat Tyler and Jack Cade truly had hearts of English oak, and they deserve places in English history alongside of Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden. The beneficial results of their protests have been felt in every subsequent moment, wherever the English blood has gone or the English tongue has spoken.

Speaking of Tyler's insurrection, Thorold Rogers says: "The true cause was the incidents of villeinage, and the dissatisfaction felt at revived oppression. It is noteworthy that Kent took the lead in the movement. But there were no serfs in Kent. To have been born in that county, and to prove one's birth there, was a bar to the proceedings by which a lord claimed the recovery of his serf. In the many accounts which I have read from the County of Kent there is no trace of the

serf-tenure, or the serf. . . . Kent was the headquarters of Cade's revolt in 1450, and took action in almost all considerable events up to the days of the Commonwealth."

At all times Kentishmen have prided themselves upon being "the most English of Englishmen." Moreover, the County of Kent, and especially the valley of the Medway and the district about Maidstone, has been called "the garden of England." Many of the ancient Questenburys (as they spelled the name) lived in or near Maidstone, and nearly all of them lived in the valley of the Medway. So we of the name at this day may mark the happy fortune which, like a good fairy, has ever attended our race. We have been transplanted from Kent to Kentucky—from the garden of England to the garden of America. Kentucky, and especially the blue-grass region about Lexington (in which Quisenberrys have lived since the first settlement of the State), is the acknowledged garden of America. And as the Kentishmen are "the most English of Englishmen," so also Kentuckians are the most English people of our newer England, America. Prof. Shaler, in his history of Kentucky (1885), says: "In Kentucky we shall find nearly pure English blood, mainly derived through the Old Dominion, and altogether from districts that shared the Virginia conditions. It is, moreover, the largest body of pure English folk that has, generally speaking, been separated from the mother country for two hundred years." And so the translation of our stock from Kent to Kentucky, across almost three hundred years of time and nearly four thousand miles of land and water, has really been but a natural passage from like unto like.

The city of Canterbury, where our name first appears as that of an Englishman, is very ancient. The Romans found a town there in 55 B. C., which they called Dudovernum; and after their time Ethelbert, the fourth Saxon King of Kent, established his capital there, and called the town Cantwarabyrig ("the town of the Kentishmen") and in the course of time this was euphonized into Canterbury. This ancient city has long been the ecclesiastical metropolis of

WESTGATE CANTERBURY, ENGLAND.

VIEW NEAR LEEDS, KENT.

England, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, has had his official seat there for many centuries. It is but natural that this should be so, since it was at Canterbury that Christianity was first permanently established in England in 596, by St. Augustine and his fellow-missionaries from Rome; and St. Martin's Church, in Canterbury, is the very earliest seat of English Christianity, as it was in this church that Bertha, the Queen of Ethelbert, was baptized before Augustine's arrival.

Kentucky members of our family will, doubtless, be interested in the fact that the word *canter*, which designates a favorite gait of Kentucky horses, comes from the expression "Canterbury gallop," the easy pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury in the olden time, when going to do reverence at the shrine of the martyr Thomas A'Beckett.

Of the other towns and villages in Kent, in which members of our family lived in the past centuries, it is not necessary to say much here. Maidstone is the shire-town; or, as it would be called in America, "county-seat." Rochester and Chatham, both ancient, are really one city. Charles Dickens was born in or near Chatham, and in one of his short stories he says: "If any one knows to a nicety where Rochester ends and Chatham begins, he knows more than I do." The village of Bromley was (in 1608) the birthplace of the first person of our name who came to America, and it was then fourteen miles from London, of which it is now a part. The father of this pioneer to America was born in the village of Leeds, where his grandfather was living certainly as early as 1563. Leeds is about four miles from Maidstone, and was long the seat of Leeds Priory, a Saxon foundation; and Leeds Castle, a beautiful and majestic pile, is still there, one of the best preserved specimens of ancient English castles. It is interesting to know that Leeds Castle was once the home of the Fairfax family, some of whom came to Virginia and were prominent in Colonial affairs. Several short histories of the village and parish of Leeds have been printed, but none of them are satisfactory. St. Nicholas, the parish church, is

very ancient, and its remarkable square tower is much more ancient than the body of the church. This tower is believed to have been a Saxon fortification. The chime of bells in this old church is said to be the finest in Kent.

The church registers of the neighboring parishes of Maidstone and Leeds show the entries, three hundred and fifty years ago, of such unusual names as Brockman, Couchman, Haggard, Hickman, Trussell, Eubanks, Stubblefield, and Quessenbury. Unusual as these names are, however, for many years they were all numerously represented in Clark county, Kentucky; and this fact may serve to show how strong a strain of ancient Kentish blood flows in the veins of the people who inhabit central Kentucky. In the County of Kent the ties of kinship are so extensive that the expression "Kentish cousins" has become a proverb. The word *cousin* probably nowhere else in the world expresses the same meaning that it does in Kent, in England, and in Virginia and Kentucky, in America.

* * *

It will be seen that in its history in Germany and England the family has had among its members several monks and one Saint (St. Cuniberte), and its other members have ranged in "occupations" from highly ornamental Lords, Barons, and Counts to such useful and indispensable members of society as tailors, shoemakers, etc. Of all these classes, we of to-day have most reason to be proud of those of our forbears who who were useful men; for though the Lord and the Count and the Baron may be gorgeous creatures, of much dignity, pomp, and magnificence, yet the world could get along all the better without them. But in what would men be better than savages except for the tailors, the shoemakers, and the people who make things? Truly has Carlyle said in *Sartor Resartus:* "Society, which the more I think of it astonishes me the more, is founded upon Clothes. Often in my atrabiliar moods, when I read of pompous ceremonials, Royal Drawing Rooms, Levees, Couchees, and how the ushers and macers and pursui-

vants are all in waiting; how Duke This is presented by Archbishop That, and Colonel A by General B, and innumerable Bishops, Admirals, and miscellaneous Functionaries are advancing gallantly to the Anointed Presence; and I strive, in my remote privacy, to form a clear picture of that solemnity—on a sudden, as by some enchanter's wand (shall I speak it?) the clothes fly off the whole dramatic corps, and Dukes, Grandees, Bishops, Generals, even the Anointed Presence itself—every mother's son of them stand straddling there with not a shirt on them, and I know not whether to laugh or weep."

The world's grandees and potentates have ever been but stumbling-blocks in the way of the progress of humanity. No great fundamental reform in history has ever come from the ruling or aristocratic classes, but always from those who have been pinched by poverty. The Savior of mankind clearly understood this fact when he chose as his disciples and coadjutors only the very humblest men. History shows that the greatest reform in the annals of England, and to which the Anglo-Saxon race largely owes its present measure of political and religious liberty, was accomplished by men who occupied the "common" stations in life. It was an uprising from the very foundation, and those commonly called the "dregs of society" defeated royalty and nobility everywhere. Joyce, the tailor; Pride, the drayman; Venner, the cooper; Tuffnell, the carpenter; Okey, the fireman; Deane, the servant, and Cromwell, the brewer, with other tradesmen, gained control of Parliament, and wielded an influence on behalf of the people which will continue to radiate until the end of time.

Leaving, therefore, our Barons and Counts to the presence wherewith our tailors and shoemakers have encased them, we come now to speak of those other occupations wherewith our forefathers busied themselves. There were among them those who wrote themselves "Gentleman." "What is a gentleman?" is a question that has been mooted in some of the American newspapers; and one of them gave the surprising

definition that "A gentleman is a man who doesn't work, and is out of jail."

Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* (Vol. 3, page 782) says the first time the title *gentleman* was used in any deed was Edward III, 4 (1331), when Sir Thomas de Haville sold lands in Kettleston to John Temper, Gentleman. The Encyclopædia Britannica (ninth edition) in a foot-note to the article on *Precedence*, says: "The heralds and lawyers are agreed that 'gentlemen' are those who by inheritance, or by grant from the Crown, are entitled to bear coat armor." (See Coké, Inst. iv, c. 77; Blackstone Comm. 1, chap. 12; Titles of Honor, pt. 2, ch. 8; Guillim's Display of Heraldry, pt. 2, ch. 26.)

One Harrison, a unique painter of manners in the reign of Elizabeth, gives the *modus operandi* of evolving a gentleman, to wit: "Whosoever studieth the laws of the realm, whoso abideth in the university, giving his mind to his book, or professeth physic or the liberal sciences, or beside his service in the room of a captain in the wars, or good counsel given at home whereby his commonwealth is benefited, can live without manual labour, and thereto is able and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman—he shall, for money, have a coat and arms bestowed upon him by the heralds (who in the charter of the same do, of custom, pretend antiquity and services, and many gay things) and thereunto being made so good cheap, be called Master—which is the title men give to esquires and gentlemen—and be reputed for a gentleman ever after."

At least one member of the family in England was a clergyman; but it is hardly necessary to describe the duties and status of a clergyman of the Church of England. When he has not already higher rank he necessarily takes rank as a gentleman.

Two members of the family were grocers in London, and were members of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of that city, one of the wealthiest and most ancient of the guilds; and its members were, of course, freemen of the corporation of London—that is, citizens with the right of suffrage, a class

that was not nearly so numerous in England in the by-gone centuries as it is to-day. The only curious matter now recalled about London grocers is that they were first called "pepperers."

It is probable that many of our family in England were of the yeomanry class, and it has been admitted at all times that "the yeomanry of England" have been the mainstay and backbone of their country. The yeomen of Kent have been an especially thrifty and progressive class, who generally acquired considerable wealth, so that they have given rise to a little folk-song well known in England, to wit:

"A Knight of Cales, a Gentleman of Wales,
And a Laird of the North Countree.—
A Yeoman of Kent with his yearly rent
Will buy 'em out, all three."

Now, if a yeoman of Kent with the rents he collects in a single year can buy out a Knight, a Gentleman, and a Laird, then it must be admitted either that he is indeed a substantial man or else that the other three are remarkably "poor critters."

There has been much curious speculation as to the origin and true meaning of the word *yeoman*. The *Gentleman's Magazine* says: "The title yeoman is of military origin, as well as that of esquire and other titles of honor. Yeomen were so called because, besides the weapons fit for close engagement, they fought with arrows and the bow, which was made of *yew*, a tree that hath more repelling force and elasticity than any other. After the Conquest the name of yeomen, as to their original office in war, was changed to archers." Eliezer Edwards adds (*Words, Facts, and Phrases*): "The word yeoman, however, may be a corruption of that of *gentleman*. *G* and *Y* were anciently used interchangeably. The word gentleman, contracted as in modern times to *g'emman*, might have been written *yemman*, from which the transition to the modern form of *yeoman* would have been easy. Verstegan gives the Anglo-Saxon word for gentleman as gemæne, which favors the hypothesis."

Harrison, the Elizabethan writer, says: "Yeoman are those which by our laws are called *legales homines*, free men, born English. . . . The truth is that the word is derived from the Saxon term *zeoman*, or *geoman*, which signifieth (as I have read) a settled or staid man. . . . This sort of people have a certain preëminence, and more estimation than the labourers and common sort of artificers, and they commonly live wealthily, keep good houses, and travel to get riches. They are also for the most part farmers to gentleman, or at the leastwise artificers; and with grazing, frequenting of markets, and keeping of servants (not idle servants, as gentlemen do, but such as get both their own and part of their master's living) do come to great wealth, insomuch that many of them are able and do buy the lands of unthrifty gentlemen; and often, setting their sons to the schools, to the universities, and to the inns of court, or otherwise leaving them sufficient lands whereupon they may live without labour, do make them by those means to become gentlemen. These were they that in times past made all France afraid."

Nothing of particular interest has been learned concerning the craft of ancient English tailors, except that they were generally men of good repute, and were held in creditable esteem. Many of them gained considerable wealth, and there are numerous instances of tailors attaining high rank and official position. It was no uncommon thing for gentlemen, baronets, and even noblemen to enter their younger sons as apprentices to tailors; and the present Prince of Wales is a freeman of the Merchant Taylors Company of London, as his father was before him. It might interest the reader to consult an illustrated authority on *Costumes*, and get some idea of the fearfully and wonderfully constructed garments our ancestor, Augustine Questynbery, "tailour," was making in the good city of Canterbury in the year of our Lord 1490—two years before Columbus discovered America.

One member of our family about four hundred and fifty years ago was a "Glasyer," or glazier, which seems to have been anciently a calling of distinction. The Encyclopædia

Britannica, in the article on *Glass*, says that in the roll of the taxation made at Colchester in 1295 three of the principal inhabitants of the town are designated as glaziers.

From as early as 1543 several of our family have been designated in the records as shoemakers and cordwainers. The editor has been surprised, in "reading up," to find that so extensive and so exquisite a literature has grown up about "the gentle craft of shoemaking," as it is called. One of the most fascinating books in the English language—even rivaling Izaak Walton's *Compleat Angler*—is that quaint old work *The Delightful, Princely and Entertaining History of the Gentle Craft*, by T. Deloney, published in 1678. Shoemaking is called "the gentle craft" because in all ages and countries so many men have gone from the cobbler's bench to the very highest distinctions in every walk of life. As statesmen, orators, poets, admirals, generals, ministers—in fact, in every calling—shoemakers have attained the greatest eminence. Time out of mind "the gentle craft" has been invested with an air of romance. This honorable title, given to no other occupation than that of shoemakers, is an indication of the high esteem in which the craft is held.

Saints Crispin and Crispinian who, it is said, were born real princes of the blood, are the patron saints of the shoemakers, and were shoemakers themselves. They traveled about first in Gaul and then in Britain preaching to the poor. They maintained themselves by making shoes, which they sold to those who were able to pay. For the very poor they made shoes without money and without price; and there is a legend that in order that they might be able to do this St. Crispin, in the goodness of his heart, would go forth at night and steal the leather from which to make the shoes. All shoemakers are now called "Sons of Crispin," and as St. Crispin was a real prince, the old saying arose that "a shoemaker's son is a prince born."

A cordwainer was a high-class shoemaker—a worker in Cordovan leather, or the fine goat-skin leather from Cordova, in Spain. Cordwainers were first called Cordo-*va*-ners, from

the leather in which they worked; but this term, of course, was soon "anglicized" into cordwainers. Brent gives some rare information about the ancient brethren of the craft of shoemakers in Canterbury. He says (page 41): "By a decree of Burghmote, A. D. 1518, it was enjoined that 'every Brother Shoemaker, Cobbeler or Corner that will sett up and occupy as a maister within the said citie and libertie of the same, shall pay to the wardens of the seide crafte, or ever he sett up and occupy, 3s, 4d, to the maintenance of the aforesaide brotherende, upon payne of forfeiture of 6 lbs. of wax.' The fraternity were ordered 'To come to St. Augustine on the Feast of the Assumption, and of Saints Crispin and Crispinus and there make their solemn offering at the mass, upon pain of forfeiture of 2 lbs. of wax.' Also, 'That if any of the seide fraternitie, dwelling in the liberties of the seide citie, intende to be married, then he shall give knowledge of hit to the Wardeyns of the seide fraternyte three daies before the marriage, and then the said wardens to give a commandment to the bedill of the same fraternitie to name the brethren in due time to go with him from his dwelling place unto the parishe church, where matrimony shall be solemnized, and to offer with him.'"

"The death and burial of a brother shoemaker likewise caused the warning of the fraternity. 'Upon the next ferial day after his burial there was enjoined a dirige of the Austen Friars'; the next day a mass of requiem, the wardens to be present, and to offer, each of them, 1d, upon pain of forfeiture of two pounds of wax. The same ordinance further enacts 'That the bedill shall see that the dedde body of every brother shoemaker have four torches to bring him to the grave, and four tapers to be lighted and borne about his corpse, or herse, if his body be in the church in time of dirige, or mass, except there be two corpses in one day; when the seide torches and tapers are to be equally divided between them, upon pain of forfeiting 2 lbs. of wax, to be levied and divided in form aforesaid.' This was a more imposing ceremonial than any poor shoemaker could hope for at the present day."

* * *

So much by way of an introductory account of the homes and occupations of our ancestors in the old world. We come now to the consideration of such scraps and fragments of information concerning their lives and deeds as it has been possible to glean from the ancient German and English records.

"Gather we from the shadowy past
The straggling beams that linger yet,
E'er o'er those flickering lights are cast
The shroud that none can penetrate."

THE GERMAN STEM AND ENGLISH BRANCH.

"Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers."—JOB.

I.

No connected history of the Quisenberry family in Germany and England can be given, although a good deal of disconnected but very interesting data concerning it has been collected, from which, perhaps, a connected history may be approximately established. It may be well to say just here that the authority for all the statements in this narrative is given in that subdivision of this book called *The Documents*, which is composed of copies of veritable German and English records, together with letters from reliable people in England and Germany.

The connection between the German and English branches of the family has not, as yet, been thoroughly established by actual records, and may never be; but the presumptive proofs are so very strong that the connection as stated in this work may be taken for granted. The connection between the English and American branches of the family, however, has at last been definitely ascertained through an English legal record.

The family originated in Germany, where the primary form of the name was Questenberg; but of this there were a number of variants, which may be seen by a glance at the index of this work. Nowhere in the English records so far discovered is the name spelled Quisenberry; the nearest approach to it being Quissinborow. The earliest English form of the name so far found (1490) is Questynbery, and the subsequent forms are very numerous indeed, as shown in the index. It is a notable fact that all English names have undergone many variations, and it is to be expected that so odd and so

long a name as ours should, in the course of the centuries, have undergone a great many. One of the English novels gives a humorous illustration of the tendency of the English people to change and corrupt names. The instance given is that of a young nobleman who went to England with William the Norman; and, his name being Beaurepaire, the natives at once began to call him "Borriper." One of his descendants, centuries afterwards, erected a stately manor house with a fine tower, and called it Beaurepaire Chateau; but it was known through all the country-side as "Borriper's Shot-Tower."

While no German or Englishman, so far as is known, ever spelled his name *Quisenberry* (a form of the name which originated in America), that spelling has been adopted, after due consideration, as the most likely permanent form of the name. Questenberg, the original form, has long been extinct in Germany; and the name in all its forms has apparently been utterly extinct in England for two hundred years; and even during the two hundred and fifty years it is known to have existed there it never had a fixed form, even in any one individual, so far as the records show. In America the name has also had numerous forms, the only surviving examples of which are believed to be Cushenberry, Crusinberry, Quesenbury, Quesenberry, and Quisenberry, and the last named undoubtedly represents nine-tenths of those who bear the various forms. Cushenberry and Crusinberry, happily, are now almost extinct; there are but few male Quesenburys; Quesenberry is still vigorous, but Quisenberry flourishes and prospers as a green bay tree, and is very extensive. Considering these facts, it is believed to be best to adopt Quisenberry as the generic name for the purposes of this work, since it now seems inevitable that Quisenberry is the form of the name that will survive long after all the other forms have disappeared.

II.

In 1889 Walter Rye, Esquire, of London, an expert on English names, wrote: "I do not recognize Quisenberry as an English name at all. . . . It sounds Dutch to me, though I may be wrong; and it may be a corruption of some such name as Kissenbury, but that, too, I do not know." About the same time several eminent English authorities, among them Dr. Hyde Clark, expressed the opinion that the name is of Dutch or German origin, and investigations have shown that they were right.

Mr. Rye's reference to the name Kissenbury is interesting in view of the fact that in 1280 "Brother John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury," instituted Nicolas de Kyssingbir' as vicar of Tilmanstone, which is eight miles from Canterbury; and in 1284 Nic. de Kyssingebyr', presumably the same priest, was presented Sundresse vicarage, also in Kent. As *bir'* and *byr'* are merely abbreviations of *birig* or *byrig*—that is, *burg* or *bury*—the man's name was clearly Nicholas de Kyssingbury, which comes very close indeed to Quisenberry: and as he had these two livings in Kent, which seems to have been the home of nearly all the English Quisenberrys of whom record has been found, it appeared reasonable that de Kyssingbyr' was surely an early form of that name which afterwards became Quisenberry. Further investigations, however, developed the fact that our name, as an English one, must certainly have originated from the Hanse merchants named Questenberg, of Cologne, Germany, who traded in London for a century, beyond doubt, and probably did so for a much longer period than that. Prof. W. W. Skeat, of Cambridge University, the most eminent philologist in Europe, whose opinions are practically supreme in such matters in England, wrote concerning the name: "I am strongly of the opinion that the derivation of Quisenberry from Questenbury, and of both these from the form Questenberg, is extremely probable. And, on the other hand, it is not likely that Kyssingbury is the same name."

In searching the English records a lot of data was found concerning the names Kislingbury, Kislingburie, Kizlingberry, Swinsburie, Whittenbery, Quinborough, Quinborrow, Queneburgh, Quynborow, Queensbeary, Queenborough, Queenbury, Queneborough, Quenlingborough, and Queensberry, and while none of these are probably in any way connected with our family, the data is, nevertheless, given in *The Documents*. The name Queenborough occurs in London in 1742; Queenbury in 1748; Queneborough in 1824, and Queensberry in 1833; and it is not altogether improbable that these are modern forms or variants of Questenbury and Quessenbury, which were the most usual of the ancient English modes of spelling the name.

III.

Questenberg, as the cognomen of a family, without doubt originated from a peak of that name in the Harz mountains. *Berg* is the German for mountain, and *Questen* is undoubtedly derived from the German word *Quast*, which means a crest, plume, tuft, tassell, etc. The peaks of the northern range of the Harz mountains, being exposed to the moist, cold winds from the North Sea, are nearly all bare of trees. Therefore, one of these peaks which fortuitously might chance to have some trees on its summit would almost certainly be called Questenberg—the crested or tufted mountain. And that, Messieurs and Mesdames Quisenberry (or how else you may choose to spell it) is the actual meaning of your name—"a crested mountain." Therefore the old Irish device—"Mullach A-bu"—"the mountain tops forever"—is a very suitable motto for our family. The ancient heralds had a way of punning upon names when they granted coats of arms, and they did not omit to do so when they granted a coat to the Cologne family of Questenberg. Their *crest* is composed of five ostrich *plumes*.

Questenberg is said to be a common town or village name in Germany, and a history of the township of Questenberg,

in the Harz, has been published. This village, which is in Saxony, no doubt took its name from the mountain called Questenberg; and the family of Questenberg may have taken its name from either the village or the mountain.

The first individual of the name of whom any record has been found was Tielmann Questenberg; and Tielmann is spelled in many ways in the various records, sometimes even appearing as *Tidem*. He was born in Bortfelde (now Bodenfeld) in Brunswick, where nearly all the people are of the Saxon race. His birth was certainly not later than 1380, for he was a Hanse merchant in London in 1418. He appears to have lived for a time in Lubeck, and in 1424 he applied for citizenship in Cologne and was accepted, and his citizenship was confirmed in 1427, when he paid twelve Rhenish florins for it. He died in 1446; so assuming that he was born no earlier than 1380, he was sixty-six years old when he died. It is very probable that he was even older than that. He married Sybilla von Suchteln, but it is not known how many children they had. Bertold, or Bertram (Bertrand) Questenberg who is mentioned in the records from 1442 to 1481 as a cloth merchant in London, and as a member of the Cologne Senate; who married Margareth —— in 1445, was certainly Tielmann's son. There are many proofs that Tielmann Questenberg was the common ancestor of all the people of his name who lived in Cologne after his death until about 1797, when that branch of the family became extinct. His home in Cologne, situated on the Steinweg, was called "Suchteln." His son Bertold, in 1445, the year of his marriage, bought an estate in or near Cologne called "*Zu der Lillien auf der Bruggen*" (The Lily by the Bridge), and this house property is mentioned in wills, where it is transferred from one member of the family to another, down to as late as 1646, when it is described in the will of the noble Lord Constantine Ferdinand von Questenberg as "old, dilapidated, and decayed." And small wonder, after two hundred years!

Tielmann Questenberg appears to have had a brother named Bertold, who is mentioned in the records in 1432, but it does

not appear that he was ever a citizen of Cologne. Nor does it appear positively that Tielmann had any other children besides his son Bertold, whose children were—1. Henricus,* who married Catherine ———, who apparently was an Englishwoman, and it therefore appears most probable that this Henricus (or Heinrich, or Henry) Questenberg settled permanently in England, and was the founder of the English branch of the family; 2. John, who never married; 3. Bertold, who married Margherita von Blitterswich in 1471, and was the founder of that line of the family which was ennobled; and, 4. Goddert, who married Christina Schlasgin.

Henricus Questenberg, the eldest son, was disinherited for marrying an Englishwoman in violation of the Hanse rules. John, the second son, did not marry; and so the succession descended through the third son, Bertold. But his line has long been extinct, and so have the lines of all his brothers, except only that of Henricus, the eldest son; and we, of America, the descendants of Henricus, are the legal heirs to the family coat of arms, and have every right to claim it as our own, should we be so minded.

After Tielmann and Bertold there were several others of the Questenbergs, of Cologne, who were merchants of the Hanseatic League at the Cologne Guild in London, namely: Conrad Questenberch, in 1447, who may have been a son of Tielmann's; Christian Questenberg, in 1468, who may have been Tielmann's son, or grandson; Kurt Questenberg in 1487; and in 1494 Johann Questenberg, who was for many years a member of the Cologne Senate.

Henricus Questenberg matriculated in the University of Cologne in 1462, and as a university course is usually four years, he doubtless graduated in 1466 and was then taken immediately to London to be trained in the Hanse business conducted by his father, to which, as the eldest son, he was to succeed. It seems probable that he at once fell in love with and married an English girl, probably about 1467.

* Henricus is the Latin form of the name which in German is Heinrich, and in English is Henry.

There may have been others, but these are all who are shown by the records to have been Cologne merchants in London down to 1515, the date to which the miscellaneous records received from Cologne extend. (See *The Documents.*) As the Hanseatic merchants continued to do business in London until 1599, when they were expelled by royal edict, it is quite likely there were Questenbergs in business there until that time. The records seem to show that they were cloth merchants, and there is abundant evidence that they became very wealthy. Indeed, as early as 1418 Tielmann Questenberg must have had quite a respectable fortune, else he could not have engaged in the Hanse trade at all, and it may be inferred that his ancestors had been merchants of the Hanseatic League perhaps for centuries before his birth; but, of course, there are now no records extant of merely commercial affairs in those very ancient times.

In *The Documents* may be found some interesting data about the Hanse merchants in London, who invariably retained their citizenship in Cologne, or where else they might have come from, though numbers of them were in London, off and on, for many years. Their families remained at home, except that very often their sons were taken to London in order that they might be trained to succeed their fathers in business. These Hanse merchants had many curious customs. They totally excluded women from the quarter in which they lived as a communal colony, and no man among them was permitted to stay away from these quarters for even a single night. All this was on account of guarding their trade secrets which the English merchants were perpetually striving to learn. The cautious Hanse merchants, fearful of the feminine arts of cajolery, and bearing in mind the case of Samson and Delilah, considered the only safe course to be that of cutting themselves off entirely from female society or association of whatever description. Whenever a member of the Hanse married an Englishwoman he was expelled, and forfeited all his rights in the League. But love laughs at Hanse laws, as well as at locksmiths, and

it was often the case that the younger merchants fell in love with and married English girls, notwithstanding the severe financial penalties. These, almost without exception, settled down to some useful occupation in London, or elsewhere in England, and became the founders of English families; and, of course, their German names became Anglicized, and were more or less changed in the process.

IV.

In Cologne the Questenbergs were men of great wealth, and from time to time filled most of the important municipal offices, and some of them sat in the Cologne Senate; yet they remained burghers or commoners for many years. Before the year 1600 the family was ennobled and granted a coat of arms, and as a pedigree of the line by a prominent German genealogist (Fahne), extending from before the time they were ennobled down almost to the time they became extinct, is given in *The Documents*, it need not be repeated here, further than to quote the opening sentence: "*Questenberg.*—A Cologne family which, remarkable as it is, rose in three generations from ordinary burghers to be Barons, Counts, Imperial Counts and Princes."

A copy of the coat of arms of the Cologne family of Questenberg, taken from that in the official Wappenbuch of the city of Cologne, is reproduced as the frontispiece of this work. A technical description of the arms is given in another place.

The wills of the ancient citizens of Cologne are now preserved in the Royal Archives at Dusseldorf, and from thence have been procured copies of seven wills of Questenbergs, extending from 1523 to 1646, and these are printed in *The Documents*, some in whole and some in part. They are well worth reading, and they show very clearly the status of the Questenberg family for the period they cover, so that need not be gone into here. Johann Questenborch, whose will is dated January 3, 1523, was the son of Bertold[2] and the grandson of Bertold[1], the son of Tielmann. Johann's

son Bertholdt[3] was also a Hanse merchant in England, where he seems to have been a rattling blade and a riotous liver. However he pulled himself together; and in 1543 died rich and respected, and in the odor of sanctity. The most illustrious member of the family who ever lived in Cologne seems to have been "The noble Lord Hermann von Questenberg, Lord of Gross-Kolschaw, Pomeisel, Strogetitz and Erdtberg, Court Councillor of His Roman Imperial Majesty."

There is no earlier Questenberg will now on file than that of Johann Questenberg, 1523; but in the miscellaneous records reference is made to the will of Tielmann Questenberg, who died in 1446. Doubtless there were other Questenberg wills between that time and 1523, but they are now lost, which is much to be regretted, as they would be of much greater interest than the later wills, interesting as the later ones are.

Some of us, no doubt, will take a deep interest in reading in these old wills about the Lords and Barons and Counts who who have adorned the annals of our family's history. It is certainly a consolation to know that they were not "robber Barons," but made their money honestly and by their own exertions—which is a great deal more than can be said of many Lords and Barons and noblemen of high degree.

A very interesting statement is that of Lord Frederick Constantine von Questenberg who, in 1646, when about to renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world and enter a monastery, made a will; for, as he said, when he became a monk, he "suffered a spiritual death with respect to the world and its possessions." In this will he makes the surprising statement that he was "more than seven feet tall!" A yet greater interest attaches to this statement when it is remembered that "the old stock" of Quisenberrys in Virginia were very tall men. Rev. James Quisenberry, who went from Virginia to Kentucky in 1783, was six feet six inches in height; Dr. John Quisenberry, who, much later, also went to Kentucky, was six feet and seven inches; several others were almost as tall, and but few of the men of the family were under six feet and four inches.

To this same will of Lord Frederick Constantine Questenberg we are indebted for the information that we have had a real canonized saint in our family. He bequeaths "to his much-beloved noble uncle St. Cuniberte, of Cologne, 150 Cologne thaler, as a remembrance." The routine of a saint's life in those days is believed to have consisted in living in a squalid hut, counting beads, and refraining from washing himself. From this latter fact may have arisen the expression, "the odor of sanctity," so often applied to saints and holy men.

The Countess Elizabeth Constantina von Questenberg, the sister of Lord Frederick Constantine, above mentioned, married Gundacker, Prince of Diederichstein; and their uncle, Caspar von Questenberg, became the Abbott of the famous Strahoff Monastery in Prague. He was a very learned man, and his biography has been published several times in Prague.

The family of Questenberg became extinct in Cologne "before 1797." The wonder is that it did not become extinct long before that time, as so many of them became monks and nuns. It may be well to state that the Questenbergs of Cologne educated their sons at the best German universities, and many individuals of the family instituted prominent religious foundations.

V.

Some time after 1600 a branch of the Cologne family of Questenberg went to Austria, where they became even more distinguished than the parent stem at Cologne. The line of the Austrian branch is included in the Questenberg genealogy in *The Documents*. Count Johann Adam von Questenberg was Councillor of War to the Emperor of Austria, and was one of the most famous War Ministers known to Europe. His memory has been embalmed in literature as a principal character in Schiller's *Piccolomini*. The Austrian branch of the family became extinct upon his death in 1752 without

male issue. To the Count of Kaunitz-Rietburg, whose sister he had married, he left by will his coat of arms but not his title. An account of the Count of Kaunitz-Rietburg may be found in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The arms of the Austrian branch of the Questenberg family were :

Ecartele de or et de azur, au hon de sable armé et lampassée, de gules la queue fourchette brochant sur les ecarteleurs. Casque couronne.

Cimier :—Un panache de douze plumes de autriche, ecartele de or et de azur.

Lambrequin :—De or et de azur.

The arms of Questenberg of Cologne are almost identical with these, the principal difference being that while the Austrian branch had a dozen ostrich plumes in their crest the Cologne family had but five.

It appears that a branch of the Cologne family of Questenberg settled in Silesia, but there are none of the name there now, and that branch has probably also been extinct for many years.

In 1899 the directories showed that there was no person of the name of Questenberg in any of the cities of Germany or Austria. The nearest approach to it—and it is very close—is the name of a widow, Rob : Quastenberg, who lives in Hamburg, and who has not replied to a letter that was sent to her. Neither do the directories give the name of Questenberg in any of the cities of the United States or Canada, though there is a Charles Quastenberg living in New York city, who likewise has not answered a letter—and no information could be gleaned from either of these sources. So it may be concluded that Questenberg, the original form of our name, is everywhere extinct as the name of people.

VI.

It has already been shown that Tielmann Questenberg's son Bertold had four sons, of whom Henricus Questenberg, the eldest, must have married in England about 1467. Hav-

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ing done this he undoubtedly suffered the inevitable consequences--loss of fortune as well as of his right to be a Hanse merchant; and as he would, on account of his marriage in violation of the Hanse rules, be in disgrace in Cologne should he return to that place, there was nothing left for him to do except to remain in England and become an Englishman. This he evidently did (for there is no subsequent mention of him in the Cologne records, and he the eldest son of a wealthy and powerful family); and from him descended the English family of Questenbury. It is probable that he married in Canterbury and settled there, as the first instance of the name as that of an Englishman is found in the old cathedral city, when, in 1490, "Augustine Questyngbury, tailour," paid sixteen pence for the privilege of being allowed to exercise his trade in the ward of Westgate. Augustine's father, Henricus (or Heinrich) Questenberg, probably took up the business of tailoring when, about 1467, he married and lost his status as a merchant of the London Hanse, for one who had been a cloth merchant, on being obliged to labor with his hands, would probably turn his attention to tailoring. Or, perhaps, still having some capital, Heinrich Questenberg may have set up as a cloth merchant in a limited way, or as a merchant tailor on his own account; and in that event his sons would most likely have been taught "all the secret arts and mysteries" of the tailor's craft.

If Heinrich Questenberg married an Englishwoman in 1467, and had a son born that year or in 1468, whom he named Augustine, then in 1490 that Augustine Questenberg would have been twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and out of his indentures and ready to begin business on his own account. The municipal records of Canterbury show, as a matter of fact, that in 1490 one Augustine Questyngbury *did* begin business for himself as a "tailour" in that year, and as that was his first appearance on the records, he was then most likely not long out of his indentures as an apprentice, and consequently twenty-one years of age or thereabouts. Where the records fit so closely to what the facts must have been, we cannot choose but accept the natural inferences.

In England *berg* or *burg* would always be changed without delay into *borough* or *bury*, and that was what occurred in this case. The German name Questenberg soon became Questenbery, Questenbury, etc., in England, and as the *t* was silent, the name, as a matter of course, was pronounced *Quesenbury*. The English records show that where members of the family signed the name themselves they wrote it Questenbury or Questenbery, but when others wrote it they often did so without the *t*. This shows that the *t* was silent.

The records disclose that Augustine Questynbury continued to pay his yearly license as a tailor in Canterbury from 1490 until 1510—a period of twenty years—when he disappears from the books, and the inference is that he died in 1510 or 1511. The municipial records of the city were of course written by the Town Clerk, and during these twenty years our ancestor's name appeared in those writings under the forms of Questyngborough, Questynbery, Questynbury, Questynborow, and Questyngbury. In 1504 it appears as Austyn Questyngbury. It would be interesting to know how he spelled the name himself.

How many children Augustine Questynbury had it is now impossible to know. John Questenbury, who was apprenticed to William Warlowe (trade not named) in 1507, was doubtless his son; and so must have been Thomas Questynbery, "Glasyer," who set up for himself in 1522. If so, he could not have been born later than 1501, as he must have been of legal age in 1522. Thomas Questynbery continued to pay an annual license of twelve pence or sixteen pence as a glazier in Canterbury until 1525, after which there is no further mention of him, and it appears probable that he died in 1525, and that perhaps he was married and left a child or two, but whether he did or not cannot now be known. He could not have been the father of Henry Questynbery who set up as a shoemaker in Canterbury in 1538, when he (Henry) must necessarily have been at least twenty-one years of age and may have been more. Therefore, Henry may have been the son of John Questenbury, who in 1507 was apprenticed to

William Warlowe; and if apprenticed at the age of fourteen years, as was usual, he was born in 1493.

Henry Questenbury, shoemaker (born about 1517, as he must have been twenty-one years old when he began business in 1538), paid three shillings and four pence yearly as an intrante from 1538 to 1543, in which year he became a freeman of the city of Canterbury—a fact which goes to show that he was then a man of substance. For being made a freeman he paid thirteen shillings and four pence, a considerable sum at that time. A freeman is one who enjoys or is entitled to citizenship, franchise, or other peculiar privileges—as a freeman of a city or State. In the olden time the position of such a freeman gave the right to trade in the place. In the year 1543 freemen, or voters, were not very numerous in Canterbury. Brent's *Canterbury in the Olden Time* says: "In Canterbury the elective franchise was considered to have always been vested in the freemen. The freemen obtained their privileges either by birth, as sons of freemen born in the city, by apprenticeship, or by marriage with a freeman's daughter."

It can never be known how many children Henry Questenbury, of Canterbury, had. The records prove that he had at least one son, Marcus, who was born after his father had been admitted a freeman of Canterbury in 1543, and it is believed that Henry Questenbery, of Leeds, Kent, was also a son of Henry, of Canterbury, as there is no other way of accounting for him.

Marcus Questenbury may have been born in the latter part of 1543, and certainly was born not later than 1543, for we find that in 1551 Marks Questenborow was enrolled as the apprentice of Peter London, who apparently was a shoemaker; for in 1564 "Marks' Qwestenbery," necessarily being not less than twenty-one years old, was admitted and sworn to the liberties of the city of Canterbury, "for ye whitche he paid not, be caws he was ye son of Harry Qwestenbery, who was a ffreeman beffore ye birth of ye said Mks." Nothing is known about his children, though Amye Questenbury, who was

baptized at All Saints' Church, Canterbury, on June 25, 1576, was doubtless his daughter. The registers of the same church show that on May 26, 1597, "Marck Queshenbury was buryed." In Virginia, Kentucky, and other places, a very usual pronunciation of Quisenberry is "Cushenberry," and it has long been a subject for wonder how such a pronunciation could have come about. Yet the entry of the burial of Marck Queshenbury, on the registers of All Saints' Church, Canterbury, shows clearly that there was a tendency toward such a pronunciation as "Cushenberry" as early as 1597—more than three hundred years ago.

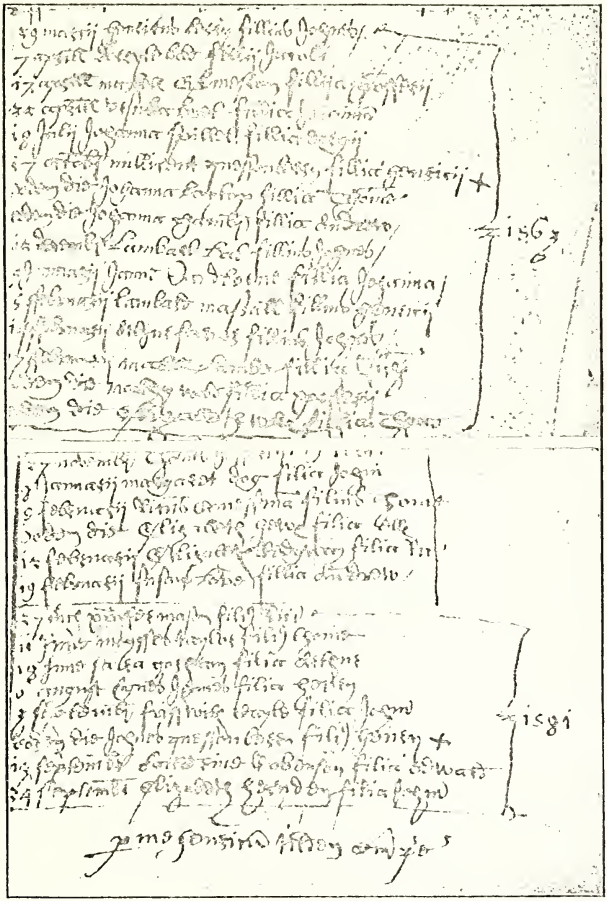
Edward Bowles, of Dover, and Ann Quessenburrie were married at All Saints', Canterbury, in 1606. "Anne Questenbury, widdowe," was buried at All Saints' Church in 1624, and most likely she was the widow of Marcus. After that there is no other mention of the name Questenbury, in any form, in Canterbury, until 1663, and it is probable that the name was extinct in that city during most of the interim.

VII.

We come now to Henry Questenbery, of the village of Leeds, Kent, from whom the Quisenberrys of America are descended, as is established by evidence that is practically positive.

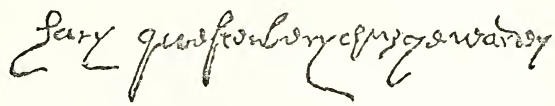
Leeds is an ancient village in the valley of the Medway, situated four or five miles from Maidstone, twenty miles from Canterbury, and about the same distance from Rochester and Chatham. It is about forty miles from London. "St. Nicholas" is the name of the parish church—the church in which our lineal ancestors worshipped certainly as early as 1563.

By an order of Thomas Cromwell in 1538, the vicars and rectors of English parishes were directed to keep registers, in which were to be entered all the baptisms, marriages, and burials that might occur in the several parishes. The parish registers ought to be complete from that date, but are not.



TWO PAGES OF THE REGISTERS OF LEEDS PARISH.
[SHOWING THE NAME OF QUESSENBURY (MARKED +.)]

The order was not strictly enforced until 1559. The registers of Leeds parish are practically complete from 1557. The accompanying fac similes of two pages of the registers of Leeds parish showing entries of the baptism of Millicent Quessenberry in 1563, and of Johannes Quessenbury in 1581, should be very interesting to the American branch of the family. It will be observed that one of the pages is signed at the bottom: "*per me henricum tilden* curat'." Rev. J. Cave-Browne, in a little history of the parish, speaks of the good caligraphy of Rev. Henry Tilden, as shown by these registers. Perhaps Mr. Cave-Browne could see beauty in that writing, but it appears hardly as legible as that of Hary Questenbery, a fac simile of whose signature as "churche warden" of the parish in 1605 is reproduced herewith.



It is interesting to know how he spelled his own name. The difference between Questenbery and Questenberg is very slight indeed, and it is highly probable that down to as late as 1605, and perhaps later, all the members of the family wrote their name Questenbery. The "churche warden" certainly wrote as good a "hand" as the "curat'."

This Henry Questenbery, church warden, was the head of the family in Leeds. His first child, "Millicent," was born October 17, 1563, when he could hardly have been less than twenty-two years of age; so it may be assumed that he could not have been born later than 1541. He married Mildred ——, who died in Leeds in 1604. Besides Milicent (who died in 1577) there were seven other children, all sons, who appear on the register of baptisms as follows: Johannes Quessenberi, Nov. 14, 1565; Christoffer Quessenberry, Jan. 28, 1568; John Quessonberry, Aug. 20, 1570; George Quessenberry, April 26, 1573; Richard Quessonberry, Feb. 19, 1577; Jacobus Quessonberry, Nov. 15, 1578; Johannes

Quessenberry, Sept. 3, 1581. *The Documents* also contain a list of most of these entries, taken from the Bishop's transcript at Canterbury; and in these transcripts Millicent Quessenberry, as she is put down on the original register, appears as "Milisant Vestonbery, daughter of Henry Vestonbery." Vestonbery is a very strange variant of our name, yet, no doubt, there are people in the world who would pronounce it "Cushenberry."

It seems that several centuries ago it was quite customary for people to give a favorite name to three or four of their children, in order to be the more sure of perpetuating it, and this may explain why Henry Questenbery named three of his sons John. No doubt Henry, of Leeds, was the grandson of John, of Canterbury, as has already been surmised, and he may have been very fond of his grandfather, and, therefore, was impelled to take extraordinary pains to honor him by perpetuating his name. *Johannes* is merely the Latin form of John, as *Jacobus* is of James, and the old-time church registers of England were kept, more or less, in Latin.

None of Henry Questenbery's sons were married in Leeds parish, and none of them died there, and after 1606 the name never appears upon the registers of that parish again, and it does not appear at all upon the registers of any of the adjacent or neighboring parishes, all of which have been examined. It has been a puzzling question as to what became of these sons, as no subsequent record could be found of any but two of them—James and one of the Johns. The other five have disappeared completely, leaving no trace or record that has yet been found, though diligent search has been made.

Henry Questenbery, of Leeds, must have been more than ordinarily well off in this world's goods, for his times. It is known that he left to his youngest son, James, several houses and messuages in Leeds parish, and to do as well by the other six sons he must have been rather a wealthy man. The eldest son, who was probably John Questenbery, of Rochester, no doubt received more than all the other sons together.

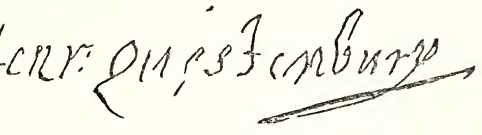
In 1663, in the Chancery cause of Questenbury *vs.* Catlett (see *The Documents*), reference is made to a will of eleven sheets, which was then in evidence, and which, in the nature of the case, could have been the will of no other than Henry Questenbery, of Leeds. This will, which was then in the Registrar's Office for the Diocese of Rochester, seems now to be utterly lost. But a will that required eleven sheets must have bequeathed a considerable amount of property, for in 1645 "Henry Questenbury, of Maidstone, Gentleman," grandson of Henry Questenbery, of Leeds, disposed of quite a little fortune in a will of two sheets, and it was not a short will either.

Henry Questenbery, of Leeds, probably died in Rochester after 1606, and it seems that one of his sons named John died in that city before 1614, and they apparently lived in the parish of St. Nicholas, the existing registers of which go back no further than 1624, the earlier ones having been lost, so the exact dates of the death of Henry Questenbery, as well as that of his son John, the father of Henry Questenbury of Maidstone, are now beyond recovery.

VIII.

It is learned from the registers of Leeds parish that "Johannes Quessenberi *filius* Henrici" (John Questenbery, son of Henry) was baptized Nov. 14, 1565, and the baptism of children usually occurred within a few days after their birth. A close roll dated July 2, 1614, mentions "Henry Questenburie, son of John Questenburie, late of the city of Rochester in the said County of Kent." This was no doubt the John, son of Henry, who was born in Leeds in 1565. As he died before July 2, 1614, he did not attain an age of more than forty-nine years. His widow, Jane, married Robert Johnson, of Southfleete, gentleman, and John Questenbury doubtless also wrote himself gentleman. He was the eldest son, and as such would have succeeded to most of his father's property; and it appears that his widow had several valuable messuages

in Rochester. It is known that this John Questenbury had at least two children—Henry and Anne. On Dec. 5, 1625, license was issued in London for the marriage of Maurice Eady, of St. Dunstan's West, gentleman, and this Anne Questenbury, who lived in the same parish, and was then twenty-four years old, and was therefore born in 1601.



Henry Questenbury, gentleman, is first mentioned in 1614, in a legal document, and it appears he was not then of age, as some property bestowed by that document was "paid (for) by the friends of the said Henry Questenburie," and therefore he could not have been born earlier than 1593, and may have been born later. He was far and away the most prominent man of his name who ever lived in England, so far as the records as yet discovered disclose. The Questenbergs of Cologne had a coat of arms, and unless they claimed this the Questenberys of England never had any that was granted or recorded by the Heralds' College. Yet Henry Questenbury, of Maidstone, terming himself and being termed by others, "Gentleman," in legal documents and elsewhere, must necessarily have borne a coat of arms. He affixed to his will (dated in 1645) an heraldic seal, which signifies that he did have a coat of arms that was in no particular similar to that which had been granted his kinsmen in Cologne by the Heralds of the Holy Roman Empire. A fac simile of the seal used by him is reproduced on the title page. Technically described it is "two wings in lure" (having some reference to Falconry) with the letters *I. R.* What these initials mean is not known, but it was suggested by the custodian of wills at Somerset House, London, that possibly they may stand for *Jacobus Rex* (King James I) who reigned from 1603 to 1625, and they may signify that he had bestowed a grant of arms upon Henry Questenbury for some special service. Holden's *Primer of*

Heraldry says that "arms were assumed at will, or were granted by greater nobles to crusaders or others. . . . Any individual has the right to assume and bear a coat of arms, and in England there is no legal obstacle to this, but the arms of a citizen are not recognized unless they are registered at the Heralds' College."

Henry Questenbury, gentleman, was evidently a man of considerable wealth, and he bought and owned lands in various parts of the valley of the Medway and elsewhere in Kent. In 1614, while he was still a minor, Peter Ellis, of Southfleete, Kent, gentleman, conveyed to him "that messuage or tenement called Rowsden, containing forty-and-two acres, lying and being in Marden, in Kent, . . . and also that messuage in Wick street, in Maidstone, and all the other messuages, lands, etc., of Peter Ellis situate within the County of Kent." Marden is near Maidstone. In 1626 he bought of Andrew Evans and Walter Harflete, gentleman, the manor of Deane Place, with the appurtenances, consisting of one hundred and ninety acres lying and being in Meopham and Luddesdown, in Kent. In 1627 H. Questenbery was living at Hoo, a suburb of Rochester. In 1628 he is described as "Henry Questenbury, of Rochester, gentleman." In 1638 he was living in Maidstone. In 1641 he bought of Peter Ellis "two messuages and two gardens, with the appurtenances," in Maidstone. In 1643 he bought an annuity or yearly rent charge on a landed property in Leacham, Kent.

He made a will which is dated February 19, 1645, and was proved March 14 of the same year, so he died between those dates. A fac simile of his signature to the will is reproduced herein. He seems to have been rather a remarkable man. It is probable that he had a university education, and in his will he refers to his books in a way that indicates that they may have been valuable as well as numerous. He also refers to other properties than those above-mentioned, and principally to "all that messuage and landes with the appurtenances scituate and being in the parish of St. Nicholas Atwoode in the Isle of Thanett in the said county of Kent, which I late

purchased of Thomas Parramore,* gentleman." He names in the will his wife Sara, and daughters Sara and Mary, but leaves nearly all his property to a child then unborn, with which his wife was "Enseint," in case it should be a male child, and names as his executors his brother-in-law, Mr. Maurice Eady, and his "Lovinge cosine, Mr. Thomas Turner." There was a Thomas Turner, born 1591, who was Dean of Rochester from 1641 to 1643, when he became Dean of Canterbury. The witnesses to the will were Richard Heade, who was afterwards made a Baronet, and Henry Wriothesley, of a family very distinguished in Kent and elsewhere.

The will states that Henry Questenbury was married at Tovell, in the parish of Maidstone, but there is no entry of his marriage in the registers of that parish, so it must have occurred elsewhere. It is believed that his wife's maiden name was Ellis, but this is only conjecture. Nothing more is known of his daughter Sara than is stated in the will, but on January 22, 1663, license was issued for the marriage of his daughter Mary, then living with her mother in Rochester, to Nicholas Stonehouse,† of Chatham, in Kent, gentleman,

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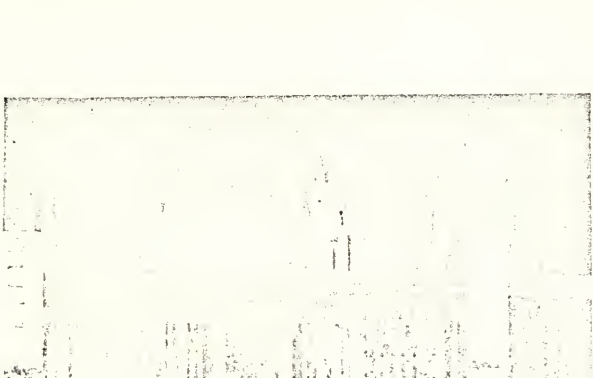
* A Thomas Parramore was Vicar of Leeds, Kent, about that time. The properties owned by the Parramore family in the parish of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Isle of Thanet, Kent, are given by Hasted as: (1) Bartlett's, alias Thoneton, bought by Thomas Parramore in 1578. (2) St. Nicholas Court Manor, and (3) St. Nicholas Court Farm, both owned by Thomas Parramore, and by his will descended to his son Thomas Parramore in 1636. (One or both of these must have been the property bought by Henry Questenbury a short while before 1645.)

† Hasted's Kent, Vol. 2, page 486, says: "Milgate, an eminent seat situated in Bearsted parish, in the beginning of King Henry VIIth's reign became the property of the ancient family of Stonehouse, whose ancient seat was at Hazlewood, in Boughton Malherbe. Robert Stonehouse was of Bearsted, Esquire, in the latter end of King Henry VIIIth's reign, and left issue by Rose, his wife, daughter of Roydon, of the County of Essex, one son, George Stonehouse, Esq., who in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth alienated that seat to Thomas Fludd, Esq., afterwards Knighted. This George Stonehouse was Clerk of the Green Cloth to Queen Elizabeth, and lived at West Peckham, County Kent, where he died in 1575. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Gibson, Esq., by whom he had no issue; secondly, to Elizabeth, dau. of Davy Wooderoft, by whom he had four sons, of whom William,

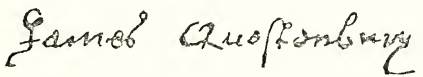
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, LEEDS, KENT.



INTERIOR OF ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

and the marriage was to be celebrated in one of three named churches in London. Whether that child of Henry Questenbury, who was unborn at the time of his death in 1645, was a son or a daughter no record has yet been discovered to show. If a son, he may have been the Rev. Thomas Quissinborow, who was living in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, in 1673, of whose antecedents nothing has been learned. Or this Rev. Thomas Quissinborow may have been the son of John, the son of James, the son of Henry Questenbery, of Leeds. The registers of the parish of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Isle of Thanet, do not contain any entry of the name of Questenbury in any of its forms.

IX.



James Questenbury, the son of Henry, of Leeds, was the lineal ancestor of all the Quisenberrys (however they may spell the name) now in America. He was baptized at Leeds on November 15, 1578, and appears on the parish register as "Jacobus Quessonberry, filius Henrici" (James Questenbery, son of Henry.) He was married, but not in Leeds parish, apparently, as there is no entry of the marriage in the parish register. He lived in Leeds for some time after his marriage, however, for the registers show that two children were born to him there, namely: "1604, May 6, Mildred Quessenberry,

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the eldest, was created a Baronet anno 4 Charles I; and Nicholas, the second son, was of Boxley, in Kent."

Vol. 2, page 132: "In the heraldic visitation of Kent, anno 1619, is an entry of the descent of Nicholas Stonehouse, of Boxley, second son of George Stonehouse, of Little Peckham, Esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth Woodcroft. He married Joane, dau. of Duke Otterton, of the County of Devon, by whom he had one son, Duke Stonehouse, born in 1599, and four daughters. (Duke Stonehouse was the father of Nicholas Stonehouse, who married Mary Questenbury in 1663.) Stonehouse arms: Argent, on a fess sable, between 3 hawks, volent azure, a leopard's face between 2 mullets or.

filia Jacobi, baptizatus fuit" (Mildred Questenbury, daughter of James, was baptized); and "1604–5, Jan. 5, John Quessenberry, filius Jacobi, was baptized."

James Questenbury, yeoman (for so he wrote himself), seems to have lived for a time in Bromley, Kent, for on the registers of that parish is the following entry in good, honest English: "1608, the 16th of March, Thomas, the son of James Questenbury, was baptized." Thomas Questenbury therefore would not have been of legal age, twenty-one years, until about March 16, 1629. It is well to remember this fact, for it becomes of importance later in this story.

From Bromley, James Questenbury went to East Greenwich, Kent, now called Greenwich, which is just across the Thames from "Old" London; and the parish registers show that he was buried there on September 16, 1620. In his will, dated August 12, 1620, he bequeaths all his "lands, tenements, rent charges, annuities and hereditaments whatsoever lying in Leeds, to John Questenburye, my eldest son, and his heirs, he paying yearly out of the same to my son Thomas Questenbury, for his life, thirty shillings," etc. Thirty shillings was a great deal more money then than it is now, and was not an insignificant annuity for a boy. He made bequests to his daughter Mildred, and to his wife Joan, who was also named as executrix. Henry Shorey, of East Greenwich, yeoman, was made overseer of the will, and the witnesses were Reginald Gleydell and John Androes.*

The widow, Joan Questenbury, then aged forty years, was married at St. Peter's Church, Paul's Wharf, London, on May 19, 1624, to John Griffin, of the city of Westminster, gentleman, a widower of sixty. The daughter, Mildred, married William Welch, as is shown in a fine levied in June, 1628, in which John Questenbury, Thomas Questenbury, and William Welch, and Mildred, his wife, unite in conveying to Thomas Thatcher "two messuages, three gardens, and three acres of

* John Androes was also probably descended from a Hanse merchant, Androes being a Dutch or German name, and another form of the name Andre, which was well known in Cologne.

land, with the appurtenances, in Leeds," which had been left to John Questenbury under his father's will. Thomas and Mildred had a reversionary interest in this property in case John should die without lawful issue, and they had to join in the transfer to make it legal. It would appear from this document that John Questenbury, then twenty-two years old, was not married, else his wife would also have joined in the transfer. Whether he afterwards married and had children, or what became of him, is not known, as no further record concerning him has been found.

It will be noted, however, that Thomas Questenbury, born in March, 1608, would be but little more than twenty years old in June, 1628, and could not have joined in the transfer of that property. Furthermore, there is strong presumptive evidence that in 1628 he had been in Virginia for three or four years.

X.

Thomas Questenbury, son of James Questenbury, of East Greenwich, yeoman, was the first of the name, and it is believed the only one, who ever came from England to Virginia, and in that event he was the ancestor of all of the family now in America. If any other of the name ever came to this country no record of the fact has been found though an exhaustive search has been made.

He probably came to Virginia about 1624 or 1625, and he returned to England in 1650, and settled in Canterbury, leaving in Virginia two grown sons—Francis, who died unmarried, or at least without issue; and John,* who married and had numerous descendants, and about whom a great deal of interesting information may be found in *Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family*, published in 1897. Thomas Questenbury was probably married in Virginia when only eighteen or nineteen years of age, as early marriages

*The will of this John Quessenbury, who died in Westmoreland County, Va., in 1717, was witnessed by Francis Quisenbury and William Griffin. It is probable that this William Griffin was Thomas Questenbury's half-brother.

were greatly encouraged at that time in the Old Dominion. His son John, who spelled his name *Quessenbury*, was born in 1627, so Thomas Questenbury must have been in Virginia at least as early as 1626 or 1627, and could not have been in England in 1628.

In June, 1663, Thomas Questenbury, then a shoemaker in Canterbury, England, filed a bill in chancery to recover the rent charge left him on the Leeds property by his father's will. He recites in this bill that his father died in 1620, leaving him a boy of the age of twelve years; and that he, plaintiff, "having no one to take care of him, could not obtain the payment of the thirty shillings a year, though he often asked for it, but was forced to seek his fortune and go beyond the seas, where he remained for many years; that is to say, until about 1650, since which time he has often demanded the payment of the said rent charges from the tenants of the said lands," etc., but was unable to collect it. His father's will was abstracted and hidden in order that he might be the more easily defrauded by the powerful people whose interest it was to defraud him, and he lost the suit, notwithstanding all the evidence and equity in the case seemed to be in his favor.

It may be inferred from his statement in the chancery bill that Thomas Questenbury went beyond the seas—that is, to Virginia—while still in his nonage, and because he had no one to take care of him at home. His mother, who was his natural guardian, a woman in good circumstances, married John Griffin, gentleman; and it was doubtless at the instance of Griffin that the boy was cast off and left to shift for himself. Mr. Griffin, no doubt, collected the thirty shillings a year rent charges on the Leeds property until it was sold in 1628, and devoted the money to his own purposes. Very likely it was he who united in the transfer of that property to Thatcher, doing so in the name of his stepson, who was then still under age, and far away beyond the seas. Thomas Questenbury could not have been defrauded by his brother John (who was himself a minor until 1627) for he named his

first son John, and there can be no doubt that he gave the child that name in honor of his brother.

In 1618, 1620, 1622, and 1624 the Virginia Company of London sent over to Virginia companies of boys who were friendless, or were neglected by their friends in London; and they took care to send none but worthy boys of good character. The lads were taught useful trades in Virginia, where skilled artisans were then in great demand, and were given opportunities for acquiring as much education as boys generally received at that time; and as they finished their trades or attained their majority they were each given sixty acres of land. At least that was the contract under which they went to Virginia. Some of these boys grew to be wealthy, and many of them were the beginning of what are now prominent American families.

Thomas Questenbery certainly learned "the gentle craft of shoemaking" in Virginia. He could not have come over with either of the companies of boys who arrived in 1618 and 1620. He might have come in 1622 or 1624, and must certainly have arrived in one or the other of those years. He seems to have been born under an unlucky star, for he was always unfortunate. The inference is that he did not prosper in Virginia, else he would not have returned to England, where, in 1663, he stated that he was "a very poor man." On his return to England in 1650 he set up as a shoemaker or cordwainer in Canterbury, and it is believed that all the Questenburys in Canterbury subsequent to that date, of whom record has been found, were of his family. In 1665 Joane Questenbury, his daughter (named for his mother) was buried at the Church of St. Mary, Northgate, Canterbury. In 1666 Thomas Questenbury, cordwainer, of the same parish, was surety on a marriage bond. In 1672 Sarah Questenbury, spinster, of Canterbury, doubtless his daughter, acknowledged to owe to Hartobello Grunston, Master of the Rolls, £40, which she charged should be paid out of her property, therefore she must have been in good circumstances. Why she should owe the Master of the Rolls £40 is a mystery, unless

it was for the costs that accrued against her father in his losing suit in chancery a few years before. The Master of the Rolls is a very prominent official (second only to the Lord Chancellor himself) in the English Court of Chancery. In 1675 Mildred Quessenbury, of Deal, who may have been a daughter of Thomas Questenbury, and named for his sister, was married to William Chandler, of Canterbury. In 1678 Alice Quessenbury, who may have been either his wife or his daughter, was buried at the Church of St. Mary, Northgate. In 1689 Elizabeth Quessenbury was married at the same church to Thomas Gibbens, and this is the very last positive mention of the name that has been found in England.

It is not known when Thomas Questenbury died, as no record of his death has been found in Canterbury, or elsewhere. The latest record about him is dated 1666, when he was surety on a marriage bond, and at that time he was fifty-eight years old. It is probable that he died about 1672, when his daughter assumed to pay the costs of his chancery suit; and at that time (1672) his age would have been sixty-four years. His life was full of troubles for which he was not responsible, but he has been at rest for more than two hundred and twenty-five years. Peace to his ashes!

Though Thomas Questenbury himself apparently did not prosper in America, the race he left behind him here, always a prolific one, has been very prosperous indeed. The old Hause thrift and business instinct have cropped out among them incessantly, from generation to generation, and many of them have been quite wealthy, and all of them, practically, well-to-do, and good livers. And what is more to the purpose, honesty, probity and candor have been race characteristics with them in all the generations since Thomas Questenbury, a poor but honest boy, first set his foot on "Old Virginia's shore" two hundred and seventy-five years ago.

XI.

Record has been found of a few people of our name in London, who could not be connected by any even presumptive proof with any other branches of the family. The most that can be surmised is that they may have descended from some of the unaccounted for sons of Henry Questenbery, of Leeds, or from Thomas Questenbury's brother, John.

In 1666 license was issued for the marriage of Praise Quessenbourow, of St. Sepulcher's parish, London, grocer, about twenty-one years old, to Mary Natt, of the same parish; and the marriage was to occur at either of two churches named: Islington, Middlesex, or Christ Church, London. This was the year of the great plague and the great fire in London. Praise Quessenbourow's name indicates very clearly that his branch of the family were Puritans "of the most straitest sect of the Pharisees." His full name was, very likely, Praise God. Praise God Quisenberry! *Phœbus!*

On February 1, 1673, license was issued for the marriage of Samuel Quissinburrowe, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, bachelor, twenty-three, to Mary Warner, of the parish of St. Michael, Bassishawe. Rev. Thomas Quissinborow alleged that her parents were dead. Although this license was issued February 1, 1673, the marriage did not take place until September 4, of the same year, as the parish registers (St. Giles) show. Oliver Cromwell was married in this church, and Milton, the poet, and Foxe, the martyrologist, are buried there.

On August 3, 1681, "Praise Quessenborow, sonne of Samuel Quessenborow, was admitted by patrimony" to the Grocers' Company, of London. The words "admitted by patrimony" show that Samuel, the father of Praise, was also a freeman of the Grocers' Company. And these were a new Praise and a new Samuel. Praise Quessenbourow, who was married in 1666 could not have been the father of Samuel who was married in 1673; nor could this Samuel have been the father of the Praise who was admitted to the Grocers'

Company in 1681; but the similarity of names indicates a close relationship between them all, and there may have been a very numerous family of the name in London about that time.

XII.

The records thus far disclosed (and it does not seem that any others will be found) do not indicate that the family of Questenbury was ever very numerous in England at any one time. Though the names of many of the family there have been found, they are scattered over a considerable period of time.

The English records do not appear to have been thoroughly kept, especially the parish registers. There are many apparent gaps and omissions in these that are unaccountable, and but for these omissions we might have had a much more connected history of the family. Again, we find record of certain lands being in possession of certain members of the family in Kent, but no record of how those lands came into their possession or went out of it. The system of land transfers *inter vivos* in England, seems a very strange and cumbersome one to an American, but it need not be discussed here.

The extinction of the Questenbury family in England (where it was never numerous) by or before the year 1700, may be largely due to the fact that many of its members were carried away by the great plague, 1664 to 1666, and that such of them as survived had few or no male children after that time. At any rate, they totally disappeared from England, as they afterwards did from Cologne and Austria and Silesia. But there are thousands of us yet in America, where, let us hope, we may never become extinct.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

"*Children's children are the crown of old men, and the glory of children are their fathers.*"—PROVERBS vii, 6.

I.

A book called *Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family and Other Families* was published in 1897, to which those readers are referred who desire a more particular and detailed account of the American Quisenberrys. Only a résumé will be attempted here, though this sketch contains a good deal of new matter, or matter that was not published in the former book.

When the first book was printed it was supposed that John Quessenbury, who appears in the records of Westmoreland county, Va., about 1651, was the first of the name in America; and it was also believed that he had been born in England. However, it has already been shown in a previous part of this book that Thomas Questenbury came from England to Virginia, about 1625, and, although an exhaustive search has been made, no record has been found of any other person of the name ever coming at all. So John Quessenbury, who was born in 1627, necessarily must have been the son of Thomas Questenbury, who returned to England in 1650, when John was about 23 years old. The first record John signed in Virginia was by mark, indicating that he could not then write, but all the subsequent records in which he was concerned are signed with his name, showing that he had learned to write after the return of his father to England. His brother Francis, who also remained in Virginia, where he died unmarried after 1714, appears never to have learned to write. The *t* in Questenbury is shown to have been silent, and this explains why John Quessenbury left it out of his

name when he learned to write after his father had gone "home," and there was no one to tell him the correct orthography of his name, which he appears to have spelled phonetically.

John Quessenbury died in 1717. The name of his wife is believed to have been Anne Pope, and she was, no doubt, a cousin of that other Anne Pope who married John Washington, the great grandfather of George Washington.

John Quessenbury and Anne, his wife, had three children—John, who died childless, and William and Humphrey. Some of William's descendants are still living in Westmoreland county and other parts of Virginia, and others are scattered in various States, but it has not been possible to learn much about them. One of his grandsons, Nicholas Quesenbury, settled about 1775 in Margate Parish, Wake county, North Carolina, and from him are descended some families of the name in Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, etc. The names of some of his sons were Anderson, John, Humphrey, James, and William Minor Quesenbury. The latter was born in North Carolina, June 14, 1777, and married Betsey —— in Winchester, Tenn. His eldest dau., Sallie Quesenbury, m. Col. Alfred Henderson, and one of their daughters m. Dr. W. W. Walker, of Schulenburg, Texas. The other children of Wm. Minor Quesenbury were: Elizabeth, m. Mr. Shorers; Richard, who had sons Albert and Sanford. (Sanford Quesenbury m. Bessie Green, of Van Buren, Ark., and they had one child—Sue, b. July 9, 1881). Thomas, who had several sons, and Frances, who m. Mr. Quail, and had several children, one of whom m. Hon. James H. Berry, now a United States Senator from Arkansas. Her other children were Mrs. Jennie Blackburn, Mrs. H. C. Carter, Walker Quail and William Quail, all of Ozark, Ark., and Mrs. O. M. Bourland, of Van Buren, Ark.

Humphrey Quesenbury, youngest son of John Quessenbury, of Westmoreland county, Va., lived in King George county, Va., and had at least two sons—Thomas and Humphrey. Humphrey went to Westmoreland county, and died there in

1776, leaving numerous children ; one of whom, Mary, m. John Marshall, uncle of the Chief Justice of the same name, and their son, Humphrey Marshall, was a United States Senator (1795–1800) from Kentucky, and author (1812) of the first history of Kentucky. Thomas Quesenbury, the other son, settled in Caroline county, Va., and was the father of Aaron Quisenberry, who, no doubt, was his only child.

II.

This Aaron Quisenberry, as shown by the records, could not write, but signed by making a capital A as "his mark." It has for some time been noticed that all the people in the various parts of the United States who spell their name Quisenberry (and they are very numerous) can with very little trouble be traced back to this Aaron Quisenberry. His sons were all well educated for the times in which they lived, but they were in a county in which no other branch of the family lived, and when they came to spell their name they spelled it as it sounded to them—*Quisenberry*. Aaron Quisenberry was a wealthy man, but it appears probable that he was left an orphan while still of tender years, and this would account for his education being neglected. In 1756 he left Caroline county and bought a plantation in Spottsylvania; and this he sold in 1769, immediately buying another (614 acres) in Orange county, where he died in 1795. The dates of his birth and marriage are not known, but he was probably born about 1715. His wife, whose Christian name was Joyce, is supposed to have been the daughter of Robert Dudley and Joyce Gayle, his wife, who owned a plantation adjoining that of Aaron Quisenberry, in Orange county. The sons of this marriage were: 1. Aaron, Jr.; 2. Moses; 3. William; 4. John; 5. George; 6. James.

1. *Aaron Quisenberry, Jr.,*

lived and died in Orange county, and was twice married. The name of his first wife is not known; the second was Sallie Ellis. His children were: 1. Stephen. 2. Thomas. 3. Aaron Shelton. 4. David. 5. Winnifred, m. Morris. 6. Polly, m. Bell. 7. Benjamin, went to Kentucky. 8. Joyce, m. Wm. Reynolds. 9. Sallie, m. John Henderson. 10. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Nelson, and they went to Kentucky. 11. Hezekiah Ellis, m. Sally Burris. 12. Nancy, m. Curtis Brockman. 13. Lucy, m. Asa Brockman.

(3) Aaron Shelton Quisenberry m. Henrietta Reynolds, and they went to Jefferson county, Ky., in 1810. Their children were Robert and William, and Evaline, who m. Mr. Johnson, and was the mother of Hon. E. Polk Johnson, who was for many years the managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, whose dau. m. Garrett S. Zorn, of Louisville.

2. *Moses Quisenberry.*

It is regretted that more could not be learned about Moses Quisenberry and his descendants. As a matter of fact, the publication of this work was delayed for several months in a vain effort to secure fuller information about them.

The records of Orange county, Va., show that in 1772 Aaron Quisenberry and Joyce, his wife, "in consideration of natural love and affection," conveyed to their son Moses Quisenberry 100 acres of land; and they also show that the original deed was "delivered to James Quisenberry, son of Moses," in 1789. Moses Quisenberry left Virginia and went to Kentucky, and the early land records of that State show that he entered 131 acres in Breckinridge county, and afterwards 137 acres in Green county. In addition to James, he had sons named John, George, and Edward Sanford, and perhaps others—all of whom were born in Virginia. These sons settled in Christian county, Ky., about 1815, and now have descendants in that county and in other counties in Southwestern Kentucky, except Edward Sanford Quisenberry, who moved to Logan county, Illinois, in 1835.

Know all men by these presents, That I William Duisenbery of Orange County
Gen. held and firmly bound unto Henry Sandys, in the just and full sum
of Five Thousand pounds current money of Virginia to be paid unto the said
Henry Sandys, his certain Attorney, his heirs, Executors, Administrators or
Assigns, to which payment, well and truly to be made & done I bind myself
my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with my
Seal. and Dated this Twenty first Day of March, One thousand seven Hun-
dred and Ninety four

The condition of this above obligation is such, that whereas the above
Bound William Duisenbery hath by virtue and will unto the said Henry
Sandys, the said Lands, thereon the said William Duisenbery, Now lives &
Remaining by estimation two hundred and fourteen acres more or less
& known as the Lands of the said Henry Sandys and where as the said Henry
Sandys has fully rendered unto the said above bound William Duisenbery
Full and compleat satisfaction for the said Lands, by giving unto Him the
said Wm. Duisenbery Bonds dated all at sundry times to the amount
of two hundred pounds current money of Virginia to the
full satisfaction of the above bound Wm. Duisenbery, Now if the above
Bound William Duisenbery will make, and Give unto the said
Henry Sandys, his certain Attorney, his heirs, Executors, Administrators or
Assigns, When ever Demanded a good and Lawful Deed, that will
Warrant and forever defend the said Lands free from all incumbrances
Claims or demands of any Person or persons whatsoever. Now if the above
bound William Duisenbery will, well and truly perform the said Cove-
nants, and agreements then the above Obligation to be void or else to
Remain in full force Power and Virtue.

Signed Sealed and
Delivered in presence
of
Thos. Bell
Ralph Mills
George Duisenbery

Wm Duisenbery (L.S.)

James Quisenberry, of Christian county, Ky., had sons named Edward and Richard, and perhaps others. Nothing has been learned of the children of John and George.

Miss Jennie F. Quisenberry, of Calhoon, McLean county, Ky., writes (May 20, 1900): "My parents died when I was quite young, and I have seen and know but little of my father's people. My grandfather, James Quisenberry, of Christian county, married a Miss Garrett, of the same county, and they afterwards moved to Muhlenburg county, Ky., near Greenville. They had but two children, Edward E. Quisenberry (my father) and Catherine Quisenberry, both deceased. My father married Miss Margaret Davis, who belonged to one of the finest families of the State, and they had seven children, of whom but four are now living. Catherine Quisenberry married a Mr. Frazier, and Robert Frazier, of Greenville, Ky., is their son. I have Quisenberry relatives in Christian county, but have never seen them. I have been in this county but two years, and am a teacher in Calhoon College. Thomas and Garland Quisenberry live in Sacramento, this county. I do not know who their father was, but I know they belong to my branch of the family."

Edward Sanford Quisenberry, the youngest child of Moses Quisenberry, was born in Virginia in 1787. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and soon after the close of that war he settled in Christian county, Ky., and in 1835 he moved to Logan county, Illinois, where he became quite wealthy. He was twice married and raised nineteen children to be men and women—nine sons and ten daughters. Among his descendants now living in Illinois are H. C. Quisenberry, Arthur Quisenberry, Allen Quisenberry, T. H. Quisenberry, E. S. Quisenberry, J. J. Quisenberry, R. Quisenberry, J. Quisenberry, T. Quisenberry, and W. Quisenberry.

3. *William Quisenberry*,

a copy of whose signature appears on the accompanying *fac simile* of a bond he gave to Henry Tandy in 1795, was born

in Orange county, Va., about 1747, and died in the same county in 1808, leaving a considerable estate. He was twice married. By his first wife, Agnace Morton (daughter of Elijah Morton and Elizabeth Hawkins) there were four children, as follows:

1. Aaron Quisenberry, married Sarah ———, and they had one son, Richard, who died young.

2. Elizabeth Quisenberry, married Benjamin Pendleton. Three children—1. Ann, who m. a Mr. Howard, and moved to Alabama; 2. William, who also moved to Alabama; 3. John.

3. Jane Quisenberry, married ——— Smith, and moved to Kentucky.

4. Elijah Quisenberry, born March 10, 1781, and died June 29, 1845, at "Rose Valley," Spottsylvania county, Va. Married Lucy Nelson * (born April 18, 1783; died Jan. 10, 1848), a lineal descendant of the first Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, Va., and their 10 children were: 1. Nelson Quisenberry, died unmarried. 2. William Quisenberry, married Jane Hiter. Children—Rev. Wm. Y., Rev. Hiter N., Elva, Sarah, Mattie, Virginia, Inez, Leta, Pearl, and Ralph. 3. Agnace Morton Quisenberry, married Thomas Smith; no children. 4. Lucy Tate Quisenberry, married James Gardner; one child—Dr. James E. Gardner, a surgeon in the United States Navy, who married Frances Jones, of New Hampshire (a lineal descendant of Wm. Penn) and has two children—James and Mary. 5. Albert Quisenberry, married Julia Fant; four children—John Strother, Joseph M., Frances, Lucy. 6. James M. Quisenberry, born 1812; married Frances Spindle (granddaughter of Major Benjamin Alsop,† of the Revolutionary Army), and their children were: Elizabeth Virginia Quisenberry. Emma Quisenberry, m. James Taylor, of Kent county, Md; no children. Ellen Quisenberry, m. Dr. Geo. P. Holman, of Virginia; four children—Archer P., Mary, Virginia, George. Har-

* The Nelson arms are: "Per pale, argent and sable, a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis, counterchanged. Crest—a fleur de lis."

† The Alsop arms are: "Sable, 3 doves argent, wings expanded, legged and beaked gules. Crest—A dove with wings expanded, holding in his beak an ear of wheat."

riet Quisenberry, m. Dr. Winfield Dulaney, of Maryland; no children. James M. Quisenberry, m. Lucy Jones, and settled in Tipton County, Tenn.; three children—Kate, Edgar, Wilbur. 7. Dr. John A. B. Quisenberry, died in Paris, Ky., unmarried. 8. Ann Quisenberry, m. Benjamin Vass; no children. 9. Thomas Edwin Quisenberry, born 1820; lawyer; m. Anna Price (descended from Gen. Daniel Morgan, of the Revolutionary Army), and settled in Danville, Ky., where he died June 15, 1871; three children—Lucy Quisenberry, died unmarried; John A. Quisenberry, married Pattie Beatty, daughter of Ormond Beatty, LL. D. (President of Centre College, Kentucky), and Pattie Bell, and they have one child—Thomas Edwin Quisenberry, born May 24, 1891—and Robert Taylor Quisenberry, who in 1880 graduated in law from the University of Virginia, in which institution his record has been rarely equalled and never excelled. He is now (1900) practicing law in Danville, Ky. 10. Susan Quisenberry, m. James Walton; four children—James, m. Matilda Farrand; John F., m. May Helm; Sallie, m. James Hall; Susan, m. James Wright.

By his second wife, a widow Swann, William Quisenberry had six children, as follows:

1. William Quisenberry, a physician, who lived in King George county, Va., married a widow Ashton, and left no children.

2. James Quisenberry, married Eliza Stone, and moved to Missouri.

3. Charles Quisenberry, married Antonio Brent, and lived in Lynchburg, Va.

4. Lucy Quisenberry, married a Mr. Montague.

5. Maria Quisenberry, married a Mr. Thompson.

6. Ann Quisenberry, married Ralph Dickinson; two children—Rev. Alfred Dickinson, D. D., of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Charles Dickinson.

probably went from Orange county, Va., to Kentucky in 1783, in company with his brother, Rev. James Quisenberry. At any rate he bought land in what is now Clark county, Ky., in 1788, but in 1808 he sold it and went to Warren county, Ky., where he settled. His wife's given name was Rachel, but her maiden name is not now known. It is believed that John Quisenberry had several sons and daughters, but no one now has knowledge of any but one of his children—Nicholas Quisenberry, who sold his farm in Clark county in 1808, and also settled in Warren county.

Nicholas Quisenberry married, in Clark county, Lucy Stevens, daughter of James Stevens, and they had ten children, viz:

1. John Quisenberry; 2. James Quisenberry; of neither of whom is anything now definitely known.

3. Menawether (or Maury) Quisenberry, who was the father of William S. Quisenberry, now the only one of the name in Warren county, Ky.

4. Mary Quisenberry, married a Mr. White.

5. Susan Quisenberry, married Robert Morris, of Warren county, Ky.

6. William B. Quisenberry, born near Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 7, 1812; settled in Columbia, Mo., where he married Joan Henderson, daughter of Judge James Henderson. Their children are Sallie A. Quisenberry, who married Dr. John S. Potts, of San Francisco, Cal.; Mary Quisenberry, who married Dr. Edward C. Camplin, and lives in Hollister, Cal.; Helen Quisenberry, who married Samuel E. O'Bannon, of Litchfield, Ill.; and Lucy Quisenberry, who married Dr. Pinckney French, of St. Louis, Mo.

7. Sallie A. Quisenberry (called Paulina), married Dr. Richard Ford.

8. Chesterfield Quisenberry, born in Warren county, Ky., married in Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 2, 1843, to Susannah M. Scaggs, and in 1859 settled in Boone county, Mo. Went to

Grayson county, Texas, in 1875, and died in Sherman, Texas, in 1880. He had eleven children, viz: 1. James Nicholas, b. Aug. 16, 1844; m. in 1879 Laura Ellen Cook, and they have two children—Lenious Watson and Nellie May. 2. Harriet Ellen, b. May 18, 1846; in 1867 m. Francis Marion Murray, and had two children—Francis Marion and Harry. Becoming a widow she married John D. Vanlandigham, by whom she had one child—Herschel. 3. Alzira Ewing, m. Benj. F. Cockran, by whom she had one son—Lenny. 4. William Monroe, m. Mary Murphy, of St. Louis. 5. Dorothy Smith, b. Sept. 14, 1849; m. Wm. R. Hopper, of Gainesville, Tex., and had two children—Edward Everett and Nellie Lee. 6. Lucy Ann, recently married, and lives in Chicago. 7. John Briggs, never married. Was fitting himself as a sculptor when accidentally killed in 1889. 8. Henry Jackson, never married. Was first engineer on a line of Pacific Ocean steamers. Now a gold miner in the Klondike. 9. Everett Bell, b. Oct. 26, 1861; stenographer and court reporter. Nov. 26, 1890, m. Hattie Cora Elliott, and they have two children—George Elliott, b. Aug. 30, 1891; and Maxine, b. March 11, 1897. 10. Paul Jones, b. Feb. 2, 1863; m. Effie Peal in Pilot Point, Texas, in 1884, and they have one child—Henry Jones, b. 1888. 11. Robert Lee, b. July 21, 1865; m. Ada Pearl Vanlandigham, and they have had three children, of whom only one survives—Arthur Lee, b. 1893.

9. Monroe Quisenberry, b. in Warren county, Ky., Nov. 16, 1825; m. Carrie Cress in Litchfield, Ill., Oct. 16, 1867, and settled in Boone county, Mo. Died 1898. He had three children, viz: 1. Francis Marion, b. Aug. 10, 1868. 2. Jesse Lee, b. July 11, 1871; now living in Chicago. 3. Alma Lee, b. July 19, 1881.

10. Harriet Ellen Quisenberry, married, first, Cyrus Jenkins; secondly, a Mr. Durham, by neither of whom she had any children. Died in Bowling Green, Ky.

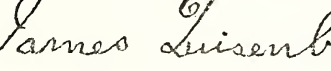
5. *George Quisenberry*,

whose signature appears on the bond of Wm. Quisenberry, reproduced in this book, lived and died in Orange county, Va.; was three times married, and had 22 children, viz: (By first wife, Jane Daniel): Jane, m. Wm. Reynolds; George; Sidna, m. John Newman; Daniel, m. Mary Rhoades, who survived him, and in 1837 settled in Saline county, Mo., with her seven children; Vivian, m. Sarah Wright; Millie, m. John Newman; Elizabeth, m. John Herndon. (By second wife, Peggy Reynolds): Eliza, m. Benjamin Wright; Joseph; William, m. Kitty Terrill; Joyce; David; Albert, m. Sarah Reynolds; Lucy, m. Jack Wright; James, m. 1st, Elizabeth Rhoades; 2d, Frances Sanders; Mary Ann, m. John Falconer; Sarah, m. George Tinder; George; John, m. Mary Ellen Rose; Nancy, m. Richard Tinder. By his third wife George Quisenberry had two children who died in infancy, and were never named.

The seven children of Daniel Quisenberry and Mary Rhoades, his wife, have left a very numerous progeny in Saline and adjacent counties, in Missouri. Among these are Richard D. Quisenberry (son of Daniel Quisenberry, Jr., and Mary A. Gwinn), b. March 19, 1864, and married Mrs. Lissa Perry on April 30, 1890; and Thos. E. Quisenberry (son of George Quisenberry and Sarah E. Reynolds, his wife), who was married in 1893 to Mabel Doan, and has children. Richard D. and Thos. E. Quisenberry both live in Slater, Mo.

III.

6. *Rev. James Quisenberry*,



a minister of the Baptist Church, and probably the youngest son of Aaron Quisenberry and Joyce, his wife, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, July 5, 1759. On Dec. 4,

1776, he m. Jane Burris, or Burrus (dau. of Thomas Burris, a soldier in both Braddock's War and the Revolutionary War, and Frances Tandy, his wife), and in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War—in which he had seen some service as a militiaman—he went to Kentucky, and was for a while one of the garrison under Col. Daniel Boone in the fort at Boonesboro. Soon afterwards he settled in what is now Clark county, Ky., where he remained until his death, Aug. 5, 1830. His wife died Nov. 3, 1811, after having borne him thirteen children, to-wit:

1. Joyce Quisenberry, b. Oct. 25, 1777; m. Wm. Duncan, and they settled in Missouri. Issue.

2. Frances Quisenberry, b. Oct. 6, 1779; m. John Bruner. Issue.

3. Jane Quisenberry, b. Feb. 22, 1782; m. Ambrose Bush; issue.

4. Joel Quisenberry, b. Jan. 31, 1784, d. Sept. 5, 1847; m. Elizabeth Haggard, b. Jan. 18, 1784, d. March 10, 1869. They had 12 children, viz: 1. Mary, b. May 13, 1805. 2. James, b. Oct. 5, 1806, m. Elizabeth Gibbs in 1831, and they had 7 children—Franklin P.; Hiram; Ella, m. Capt. H. S. Parrish; Talitha, m. Jas. Grigsby; Alice, m. Grant Berry; Prudence, m. ———; the eldest daughter m. Wm. F. Prewitt. 3. Virginia, b. Sept. 30, 1808, m. Tandy Chenault, Nov. 15, 1828; 7 or 8 children. 4. Joyce, b. Dec. 4, 1810; m. Nov. 27, 1831, Harrison Thomson, had 4 children—Elizabeth, m. Ben. B. Groom; Albert; Harrison P., m. Miss Speck, of St. Louis; and a daughter m. W. B. Moore, of Frankfort, Ky. 5. Roger, b. Nov. 28, 1812; m. Ann Evans, and had 8 or 10 children. 6. Pamelia, b. Nov. 24, 1814; m. Silas Evans, issue. 7. Talitha, b. Dec. 17, 1824; m. David Watts, issue. (Watts died and Pamelia Evans died, and then Silas Evans m. Talitha Watts, and had issue). 8. Nancy, b. Jan. 1821, d. May 19, 1843. 9. Thomas Jefferson, b. Oct. 24, 1822, m. Frances Bybee, and had 8 children—Mary Jane, m. first, Richard Duerson, issue; second, Dr. D. L. Proctor, no issue; Joel Tandy, m. Miss Green, and has one child, a daughter;

Minerva, m. Wm. Thompson, issue. Laura, m. Christy G. Bush, issue; Emma, m. Woodson McCord; Bettie, m. Charles Stewart, issue; Illa; Ella. 10. John H., b. Oct. 12, 1818; m. first Patsey Bennett; children—Bettie, m. Nelson A. Nichols, and had children, of whom Lottie, m. W. Fred Bartlett, of Lexington, Ky.; Joel T., who m. Rachel Sudduth, issue; Robert, m. —— Hunt, issue; Thomas Jefferson; Moses. John H. Quisenberry, m. second, Mary Laughlin, and had one child, Henry, who m. —— Duckworth, and has children. 11. Tandy, b. Nov. 16, 1816, d. Nov. 28, 1846. 12. Mary L., b. Dec. 19, 1820, d. June 5, 1830.

5. James Harvey Quisenberry, b. March 13, 1786; m. Lucy Thomas, dau. of Jordan Thomas, of Owen county, Ky., and Lucy Violett, his wife, died Aug. 5, 1822. Children: 1. Frances, b. March 17, 1810; m. Nathaniel M. Ragland, and they settled in Missouri; and among their children are Rev. N. M. Ragland, of Fayetteville, Ark., and Capt. Jno. M. Ragland, of Osceola, Mo., who has one son—Samuel H. Ragland. 2. Jane, m. Joseph P. Evans, of Henry county, Ky. 3. Sarah, m. a Mr. Clayton. 4. Robert, m. Winnie Clayton. 5. Tandy, m. Winnifred Carter, and settled in Texas. 6. James Harvey, b. 1813; m. Elizabeth Clayton, and settled in Grayson county, Ky. 7. Rev. Wm. H. (Methodist minister); m. Caroline Clayton, and had issue; his son, Tandy Quisenberry, is a prominent tobacco warehouseman in Louisville, Ky. (The three Misses Clayton named above were sisters.) 8. Janet; married.

6. Colby Burris Quisenberry. (See IV.)

7. Tandy Quisenberry, b. Feb. 8, 1791; m. Peggy Bush, and they had 19 children, of whom the following 16 grew up and married, viz: 1. Jane, m. Willis Elkin, and went to Missouri; issue. 2. Philip, m. Ann Bush, and went to Missouri; 8 or 10 children. 3. Thacker, m. 1st, Miss McMurtry, 1 child; 2d, Miss Brockman, 1 child; 3d, Pamelia Mitchell, 8 children. Among his children is Wm. P. Quisenberry, of Mexico, Mo. 4. William, m. his cousin, Frances Quisenberry, and Philip Quisenberry, of Mexico, Mo.,

is their son. 5. Jackson, m. and went to Mo. 6. Frances, m. Thomas Brockman. 7. Armazinda, m. James Hodgkin; 4 children—Samuel, Tandy Q., Philip, Armazinda. 8. Mary, m. Pleasant Gentry; issue. 9. Mills, m. Miss Hnguely, 7 or 8 children. 10. Colby Tandy, m. 1st, Mary Weathers, and had issue; m. 2d, in Missouri. 11. Inskip, m. and went to Missouri. 12. Narcissa, m. Jacob Brockman; issue. 13. Braxton, m. in Missouri. 14. Rhodes, m. Bettie Woodford, 8 children. 15. Margaret, m. Peter Evans, 7 or 8 children. 16. Roger, m. Mary Hampton, in Missouri.

8. Roger Quisenberry, b. Nov. 23, 1792; m. Polly Eubank. He served in the War of 1812, and was twice sheriff of Clark county; 15 children, of whom the following 9 grew up and were married, viz: 1. Ann, m. Enoch Elkin, and had several children; one daughter m. Chas. W. Capps, another m. Phil. Quisenberry (grandson of both Roger and Tandy), and another m. Charles Haggard. 2. Achilles, m. 1st, Mary F. Parrish; no children; m. again in Texas; issue. 3. Frances, m. 1st, Wm. Quisenberry (son of Tandy); 2 children; m. 2d, Milton Quisenberry (son of Colby); 1 child—Ann E. who m. Pleasant J. Conkwright and had a number of children; m. 3d, Jackson Daniel, and had 3 children. 4. Stephen, m. Jane Bush, and has children. 5. James, m. Margaret Bush, and had 3 children; m. 2d, Sallie Reeves; issue. 6. William, m. Emerine Hampton; 5 children; m. 2d, Martha Custis Moore; 5 children. 7. Elizabeth, m. John Bush, and had 1 child—Robert—who m. Ann, dau. of Fielding B. Quisenberry, and left issue. 8. Mary Jane, m. Asa Brockman; 2 children. 9. Tandy, m. Miss Fox, and has children.

9. William Fountain Quisenberry, b. July 9, 1797; m. Rachel Ryan; 10 children, viz: 1. James, m. Anzie Moore; issue. 2. Margaret, m. Phil Hodgkin; no children. 3. Sallie Ann, m. Zach. Bush; 4 children, of whom Ossie, m. Raleigh Sutherland; Wm. L., m. Catherine Bush, and has several children: Sallie, m. James W. Poynter; 1 child—Wiley T. 4. Lloyd T., m. Mary E. Bush; 2 children—Robert and Rachel. 5. William, m. Jane Duly; no children. 6. Angelina S., m.

Zachariah Crews; no children. 7. Shelton, m. Mary Jane Bybee; several children. 8. Emily, m. John Eubank; 1 child—William T.—m. Cleo Benton. 9. Sophia, m. Stephen Vancleave; 3 children. 10. Roger, died unmarried.

10. Mourning Quisenberry, m. John Haggard, and had several children, among them Clifton Haggard and James Haggard—the latter the father of Sidney A., Jeptha, and James D. Haggard, and of Nannie Haggard, who m. Wm. F. Tucker, and their daughter m. Lee Evans.

11. Jackson Quisenberry, b. Dec. 16, 1799; m. a Miss Simpson, and settled in Pettis county, Mo.; several children, among them "Zib," Colby and Clay; Mollie, who m. M. M. Tucker; Eliza, who m. J. T. Williams, and Sallie, who m. Monroe White.

12. Rhoda, b. Feb. 3, 1802; m. George Fox; issue.

13. Sallie B., b. July 31, 1805; m. Thomas Smith Ragland; issue.

On Dec. 24, 1811, Rev. James Quisenberry was married to Chloe Shipp, who bore him eleven children, making twenty-four by the two wives. The children by the second wife were:

14, 15. (Twins) b. Oct. 13, 1813; Joseph Harrison Quisenberry m. and had issue; Letty Quisenberry, d. July 28, 1814.

16. Letitia Quisenberry, b. Oct. 23, 1814; m. Dr. Peter Evans, and had several children, among them Peter, James, and Dr. Geo. W. Evans.

17. Louis Colby Quisenberry, b. Jan. 18, 1816, d. Aug. 28, 1844.

18. Kitty Quisenberry, b. July 19, 1817, d. Aug. 4, 1819.

19. Patsey Quisenberry, b. March 3, 1819, d. Aug. 9, 1830.

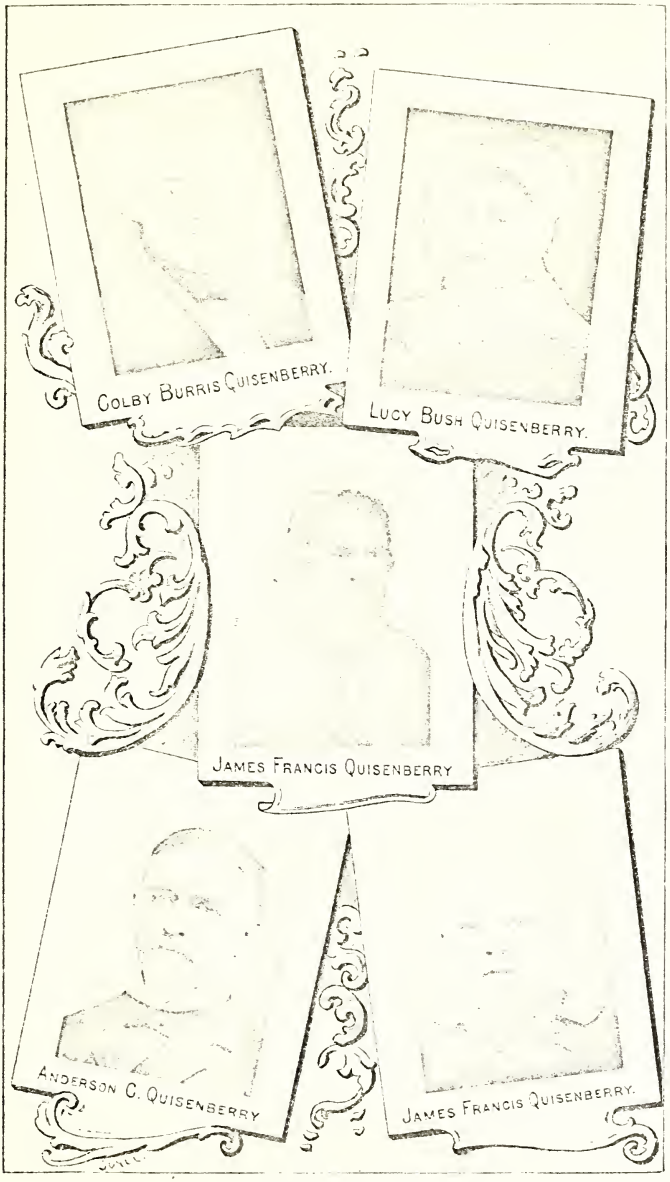
20. Chloe Quisenberry, b. Nov. 18, 1820, d. Jan. 6, 1821.

21. Sophia A. Quisenberry, b. Oct. 12, 1821.

22. James Harvey Quisenberry (second son of that name), b. June 13, 1823; never married.

23. George W. Quisenberry, b. Jan. 17, 1825, d. June 21, 1842.

24. Polly Ann Quisenberry, b. July 28, 1829; m. E. J. M. Elkin, and had one son, Scott, who died unmarried, and two

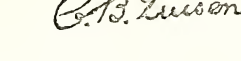


FOUR GENERATIONS.

daughters, one of whom married James Rutledge and the other married John D. Hunt.

IV.

Colby Burris Quisenberry,



son of Rev. James Quisenberry and Jane Burris, his wife, was b. in what is now Clark county, Ky., on July 7, 1788. On Dec. 16, 1810, he was m. to Lucy Bush,* daughter of Francis Bush (who had been a soldier in the Revolution), and Rachel Martin, his wife, dau. of John Martin, who had also been a Revolutionary soldier. Colby Burris Quisenberry and his wife lived for a number of years in Madison county, Ky., where most of their children were born; but later they moved to Clark county, where he died Dec. 31, 1870. His wife, b. May 5, 1790, d. Dec. 2. 1872. Their children, thirteen in number, were as follows:

1. Louisa Quisenberry, b. Sept. 29, 1811; m. David Chenault on Oct. 25, 1827. They settled in Tennessee and had 14 children, viz: 1. John. 2. Colby. 3. David. 4. James. 5. Harvey. 6. Sallie A., m. Guthrie. 7. Nancy, m. Martin. 8. Lucy, m. Barry. 9. Frances, m. Tyree. 10. Milton Waller. 11. Maria Louisa, m. Barry. 12. William. 13. Millard Fillmore. 14. Charles. These are all married.

2. Milton Quisenberry, b. Nov. 10, 1813; m. Frances, dau. of Roger Quisenberry and Polly Eubanks, his wife, on Sept. 13, 1838. Three children—Ann E., m. Pleasant J. Conkwright; Sarah Frances, and a son who d. in infancy.

3. Sallie Quisenberry, b. Feb. 26, 1815; m. Wm. H. Ragland. 14 children, viz: 1. Louisa. 2. Catherine, m. 1st, Wm. Burris; 2d, Philip Elliott: issue by each. 3. Patsey E., m.

* The arms of the Bush family are: Argent on a fesse, between 3 boars passant sable, a fleur de lys between 2 eagles displayed or. Crest.—A goat's head erased argent, armed or.

Roger Brookin, issue. 4. Colby Q., m. Virginia Fant, in Goliad, Texas, issue. 5. Lucy Ann, m. Enoch Haggard, issue. 6. Nathaniel. 7. Elkanah. 8. Milton, m. Louisa Harris, issue. 9. Mary Mildred. 10. Sarah Frances, m. Samuel Moore, issue. 11. William T., m. Wade, issue. 12. John Martin, m. Bird Ragland, issue. 13. James F., m. Fant, issue. 14. d. in infancy.

4. Rachel Jane Quisenberry, b. June 29, 1816; m. Thomas Jenkins in 1836, and had 8 children, all of whom except the first married and had issue, viz: Virgil T.; Lucy J.; Marie Louise; Colby M.; Sallie A.; James Q.; Leslie T.; Rachel B.

5. Fielding Bush Quisenberry, b. June 6, 1818; m. Oct. 8, 1839, Rebecca J. Elkin; 9 children, viz: 1. Ezekiel Colby, m. in Texas. 2. Claudius V., m. in Texas. 3. Ann S., m. Robert Bush. 4. Buford A. 5. Frances T., m. Bartlett S. Haggard. 6. Sidney A. 7. Roger M. 8. Charles C., m. Nannie Evans. 9. Walter L., m. Nettie Haggard.

6. Lucy Quisenberry, b. Aug 2, 1820; m. Robert Elkin on Oct. 9, 1839, and settled in Tennessee; 4 children—1. Milton S., m. and left issue. 2. Joyce A., married. 3. Colby W., married. 4. Sarah L., m. Henry Guthrie.

7. Colby Burris Quisenberry, Jr., b. Aug. 31, 1822; m. July 15, 1847, to Sallie Tribble; 6 children—1. Ellen. 2. Lucy Belle, m. Blackwell Carr. 3. Madison. 4. Dudley T. 5. Eliza Moss, m. Samuel Pinkerton. 6. Colby M.

8. James Francis Quisenberry (see V.).

9. Roger Tandy Quisenberry, b. Feb. 27, 1826; d. unmarried, Oct. 3, 1892.

10. Joyce Duncan Quisenberry, b. March 12, 1828; m. Joseph Helm Withers on May 12, 1849; 10 children—1. Kitty. 2. Roger W. 3. Lucy, m. Edgar M. Hultz. 4. Mariana. 5. Aileen, m. Manlius E. Hultz. 6. Sallie, m. Edward C. Gamble. 7. Susan, m. John W. Gamble. 8. Ella D. 9. Josephine. 10. Electra Helm.

11. Elkanah Elkin Quisenberry, b. July 15, 1830, and Nov. 6, 1868, m. Ellen Thornton; 7 children—1. Florence B., m. T. R. Weaver. 2. Arthur T., m. Florence Hornbeak, and

has one child—Ruth. 3. Eugene. 4. Charles W. 5. Mattie L., m. E. L. Bodenhamer. 6. Grace E., m. R. E. Umphres. 7. Gertrude.

12. Newton Quisenberry, b. Jan. 26, 1832, d. Dec. 9, 1836.

13. John Martin Quisenberry, b. April 26, 1833; m. Sarah Moore on Oct. 25, 1859, and they had nine children—Cora, Ivanora, Audley, and six others.

And so Colby Burris Quisenberry and Lucy, his wife, had 13 children and 88 grandchildren.

V.

James Francis Quisenberry,

eighth child of Colby Burris Quisenberry, was born in Madison county, Ky., Oct. 15, 1824, and died in Clark county, Ky., Feb. 3, 1877. On Oct. 14, 1847, he m. Emily Cameron Chenault (dau. of Anderson Chenault and Emily Cameron, his wife), and they had four children, as follows:

1. Emma Alice Quisenberry, b. in Clark county, Ky., Oct. 26, 1848; m. Joseph Addison Hinkle on June 21, 1870, and they had three children—1. Emma May Hinkle, b. May 18, 1871; m. J. D. McDonald, of McKenzie, Tenn., and has one child, Lewise Hinkle McDonald, b. July 5, 1897. 2. James Marvin Hinkle, b. Nov. 11, 1873. 3. Lewise Hinkle, b. Dec. 6, 1880, d. August 25, 1887.

2. Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, b. near Winchester, Ky., Oct. 26, 1850, and now (1900) lives in Washington, D. C. Was married May 1, 1879, in Springfield, Ohio, to Corinna Broomhall* (b. Oct. 3, 1858), dau. of Webb Broomhall and Adelaide Finkle, his wife—and they have four children—1. Adelaide Corinna Quisenberry, b. in Lexington,

*The arms of the Broomhall family are: A lion rampant, or; tail forked Crest—a lion rampant, or."

Ky., July 10, 1882. 2. James Francis Quisenberry, b. in Lexington, Ky., July 10, 1886. 3. Colby Broomhall Quisenberry, b. in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 16, 1888. 4. Florence Emily Quisenberry, b. in Washington, D. C., June 8, 1895.

3. Waller Quisenberry, b. in Clark county, Ky. (where he now lives), Jan. 12, 1853; m. Dec. 12, 1894, Emma Lisle, dau. of James Daniel Lisle and Nancy Hampton, his wife; 3 children—1. Mary Anderson Quisenberry, b. Sept. 17, 1896. 2. David Waller Quisenberry, b. June 9, 1898. 3. Ethel Lisle Quisenberry, b. April 24, 1900.

4. James Francis Quisenberry, Jr., b. in Clark county, Ky., Jan. 23, 1855, and died there Feb. 4, 1880, unmarried.

ADDITIONAL GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA.

"*Here a little and there a little.*"—ISAIAH, xxviii, 10.

Under the above heading there has been collected a number of miscellaneous items of information relative to the families considered in my former work, *Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family and Other Families*, published in 1897. These miscellaneous items have been gathered since the publication of that book.

QUISENBERRY.

There are several unusual forms of the name Quisenberry. Several years ago there was a Rev. Mr. Chrissenberry, a Presbyterian minister, living in McLemoresville, Tenn., who traced back to Virginia. Prof. W. A. Crusenberry, of Iowa College, is a young astronomer of rising fame, who traces back to Virginia, through Ohio. There are families spelling their name "Cushenberry" (the vulgar pronunciation of Quisenberry), living in Allen and Hardin counties, Ky., in the State of Kansas, and in other places. Prof. David Christenberry, of Alabama University, writes that his family has been settled in North Carolina for a century, and that they went to that State from New York, and are of Dutch origin. There is hardly a doubt that they also are descendants of the German family of Questenberg, but they evidently came to America directly from Germany.

The following Quisenberrys served in the Union Army from Kentucky during the Civil War, as shown by the book *Union Regiments of Kentucky*, compiled by Thomas Speed and others, and printed in 1897, viz:

Owen Quisenberry, corporal, Co. I, 3d Ky. Cavalry.

James H. Quisenberry, private, Co. I, 3d Ky. Cavalry.

James Quisenberry, private, Co. I, 3d Ky. Veteran Cavalry.

[NOTE.—The above three were from Grayson county, Ky., and are the grandsons of James Harvey Quisenberry, of Owen county, Ky., and great-grandsons of Rev. James Quisenberry, of Clark county, Ky.]

Lieut. John H. Quisenberry, Co. C, 12th Ky. Cavalry.

Reuben T. Quisenberry, sergeant, Co. C, 12th Ky. Cavalry.

[NOTE.—The above two lived in Christian county, Ky., and were grandsons of Moses Quisenberry, son of Aaron Quisenberry, of Orange county, Va.]

Louis Colby Quisenberry, private, Co. A, 14th Ky. Cavalry. He lived in Montgomery county, Ky., and was the son of Joseph Harrison Quisenberry, and grandson of Rev. James Quisenberry.

William Quishenbury, private, Co. A, 3d Ky. Infantry. Unidentified. He enlisted at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, in the summer of 1861.

For a partial list of the Quisenberrys who served in the Confederate Army from Kentucky, see the former work, *Genealogical Memoranda*, etc.

The following served in the Spanish-American War in 1898, and there may have been many others:

H. L. Quisenberry, of New Orleans, La., Co. H, 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry ("Roosevelt's Rough Riders"). One of his knee-caps was shot off at the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

H. M. Quesenberry, musician, 4th Virginia Vol. Infantry.

History of the *Lindsays of America*, page 258: "Nicholas Lindsay, of Scott county, Ky., married Miss Cresenberry. . . . Vachel Lindsay, brother of Nicholas, married Miss Annie Cresenberry," etc.

The Bowies and their kindred, page 288: "Issue of John Catlett Bowie, of Spottsylvania county, Va., and his first wife, Jane Timberlake: Lucy Ann Bowie, b. Mch., 1817, m. July 8, 1840, to John L. Quisenberry. Issue: John James Quisenberry, b. 1841; Wm. Bowie Quisenberry, b. 1844; m. Nov., 1876, to Emma Fitzhugh; d. 1887. Children: Mary Brockenborough Quisenberry, b. 1879; Wm. Fitzhugh Quisenberry, b. 1881."

Inscriptions on the tombs of Colby Burris Quisenberry and Lucy Bush Quisenberry, his wife, at the family graveyard one and a half miles south of Winchester, Ky., on the Boonesboro' turnpike:

C. B. QUISENBERRY, Sr.,
Born July 7, 1788.
Died Dec. 31, 1870.
Aged 82 years, 5 months and 24 days.

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take our dear father to thy trust,
And give these sacred ashes room
Till God shall call him from the dust.

LUCY B. QUISENBERRY,
Born May 5, 1790.
Died Dec. 2, 1872.
Aged 82 years, 6 months and 24 days.

To angel form thy spirit's grown,
Thy God has claimed thee as his own;
In Paradise thou sharest bliss
Ne'er to be found in worlds like this.

[Note.—There is a mistake in the calculation of the age of Lucy B. Quisenberry, above. It should be 82 years, 7 months and 27 days.]

The following is the "Mayflower" descent of Mrs. Lottie Nichols Bartlett, of Lexington, Ky., who is the granddaughter of John H. Quisenberry, great-granddaughter of Joel Quisenberry, and great-great-granddaughter of Rev. James Quisenberry, of Clark county, Ky., viz:

1. William Mullins, m. Alice ——.
2. Priscilla Mullins, m. John Alden.
3. Elizabeth Alden, m. Wm. Pabodie.
4. Wm. Pabodie, m. Judith ——.
5. Rachel Pabodie, m. Joshua Stoddard.
6. Rachel Stoddard, m. Walter Nichols.
7. Joshua Nichols, m. Hannah Coggeshall.
8. Walter Nichols, m. Elizabeth Thompson.
9. Nelson Nichols, m. Bettie Quisenberry.
10. Lottie Nichols, m. W. Fred. Bartlett.
11. Nelson N. Bartlett.

QUESENBERRY.

Quite a number of the members of the family, mainly the descendants of the first William Quesenbury, of Westmoreland county, Va., spell their name Quesenberry. Most of these live in Virginia, though there are some also in Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and perhaps elsewhere. To this branch of the family belonged Catherine Quesenberry (great-great-granddaughter of the first William), who married Basil Rigg, and her grandson, Edward Mayes, of Oxford, Miss., married a daughter of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar; and also Nicholas Quesenberry, of King George county, Va., who married Rose Green, of Georgetown, D. C., one of whose sisters married a son of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico.

Dr. W. D. Quesenberry, of King George county, Va., has always been a prominent man, and has served a number of times in the Virginia Legislature. His grandfather, James Quesenberry, married Ann Brown in 1794, and these were also the ancestors of Jos. L. Quesenberry, an architect, now living in Brooklyn, N. Y., and also of Samuel Quesenberry, of Ozeana, Va., and of Charles Quesenberry, of Washington, D. C. This branch of the family is still numerous in Virginia.

I. M. Quesenberry, of Boyle county, Ky., is a son of Abel Quesenberry, born 1815, who was the son of Page Quesenberry, born in 1780, who was the son of James Quesenberry, of Fauquier or Culpeper county, Va. This James Quesenberry had also a son named Zaccheus Quesenberry, who in early times settled in Barren county, Ky. He was a Methodist preacher, and in 1840 left Kentucky and settled in Richmond, Mo., where he preached constantly every Sunday from that time until within two weeks of his death, which occurred in 1864, when he was 95 years of age.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Aug. 18, 1895, says: "One of the oldest men in Ray county is David H. Quesenberry, who was born in Fauquier county, Va., Dec. 25, 1805. When two years of age he went with his parents to Barren county, Ky., where he resided until he was 20 years old. He came to Missouri

in 1835, settling in Richmond, where he has resided ever since. During his residence there he served five years as county clerk, twenty-five years as justice of the peace, and four years as postmaster. Mr. Quesenberry was married to Miss Lucinda Warder, in Lafayette county, Mo., in 1830. He made the trip from Barren county, Ky., on horseback, and he and his bride made the return journey in the same way. He lived with his wife sixty-one years, and in all that time they were never apart sixty-one days. He is still living in the house he built fifty-seven years ago. He has lived in Richmond longer than any other man or woman now living, and has voted at every election for State, county, township, and city officers for a period of sixty years. Himself and wife gave the first golden wedding anniversary ever celebrated in Ray county. Mrs. Quesenberry died in 1890, since which time 'Uncle Davy,' as every one calls him, has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Aaron Conrow, who is the widow of the late Aaron Conrow, a member of the Confederate Congress. Mr. Quesenberry has been an ardent member of the Methodist Church all his life. He assisted in building the first church in Richmond, and organized the first Sunday-school, of which he was superintendent for twenty-five years. He is in excellent health."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of April 2, 1900, says: "The Missouri branch of the Quisenberry family furnished the United States with soldiers during the Mexican war. One of these was John Quisenberry. He figured in one of the most tragic events in the war that made Texas a part of the Union.

"While skirmishing, a party of St. Louis county boys, including Quisenberry and a member of the Lackland family, fell into the hands of Mexican guerrillas. After being tortured, Quisenberry and Lackland were burned at the stake before the eyes of their horrified companions. A relieving party beat off the guerrillas before they had time to add more victims to their sacrifice. The ashes of the murdered Americans were brought back to their St. Louis county homes. The older generation of residents in the county still remember the impressive funeral."

CHENAULT.

Vol. VI, Virginia Historical Society's Collections (Gilmer papers) page 137, shows that 206 citizens of Albemarle county, Va. (among them being Thomas Jefferson, *William Chinault*, Henry Mullins, John Tandy, William Tandy, Sr., Peter Burrus, and Robert Burrus), took the following

"*Oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia:*

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do swear that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independence thereof as declared by Congress; and also that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the Peace for the said State all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now or here-

after shall know to be against this or any of the United States of America. So help me God."

[NOTE.—This paper is dated April 21, 1779, but the editor of the Collections, Mr. R. A. Brock, thinks that all but the three last names (which do not include any of the seven given above) were signed in 1776.]

The same book, page 85, gives the name of Josiah Bush in a list of Albemarle volunteers mustered in 1775; and on page 153, Gabriel Maupin, of Albemarle county, is mentioned as the keeper of the magazine at Williamsburg during the Revolutionary War.

The clerk of the Essex county, Va., court, writes: "The division of the estate of Howlett Chenault, recorded in 1739, refers to his son, Stephen Chenault. My index goes back to 1739 only, while the records of wills and deeds, &c., begin in 1656."

Judge Randall M. Ewing, of Franklin, Tenn., writes (Jan. 5, 1906): "I enclose you a transcript from the family bible of my wife's grandfather, which contains all that I know of my branch of the Chenault or 'Chen-Haut' family, which in French means 'tall oak.' The record I send you is authentic as far as it goes. I know that the original emigrant, Stephen Chenault, settled at Monikin Town, Powhatan county, Va., and that he had sons and daughters other than John, who was my wife's immediate ancestor; and that several of these scattered abroad in the tidewater counties of Virginia, and some of them subsequently emigrated to Kentucky. That one of these sons was named William I have little doubt, as John and Barbara had sons named William and Stephen also. No branch of the family known to me is without a William. My wife is a daughter of James R. McGavock, and his wife, Louise Chenault, a daughter of Stephen Chenault and Eleanor Rodgers, his wife. My wife's great-grandfather, James McGavock, of Virginia, had the commission of captain under George III before the Revolutionary War, and was one of the signers of the 'Fincastle Resolutions,' which antedate all other declarations of independence. My own grandfather, Hugh McGavock, of 'Max Meadows,' Va., was a Revolutionary officer.

"John Chenault, a son of Stephen Chenault, the Huguenot emigrant, moved from Monikintown to Essex county, Va., on the Rappahannock; and there, on Feb. 1, 1781, he married Barbara Burke. This John Chenault was born Nov. 22, 1754. His eldest son, Stephen, from whom my children are descended, was born Nov. 2, 1781: and on the day he was 18 he married Mary Eleanor Rodgers, daughter of John Rodgers, of Kentucky, who was a cousin of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. Nancy, another daughter of John Rodgers married Felix Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee. Another daughter, Sallie Doherty, married Randall McGavock, the first clerk of the Federal Court for the Middle Division of Tennessee, receiving his appointment from his life-long friend, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

"The children of Stephen Chenault and Mary E. Rodgers were: Felix R. Chenault, b. July 2, 1804, m. Ann Trigg, of Sumner county, Tenn.; Eliza G. Chenault, b. July 6, 1806, m. Moses Woodfin, then of Trenton, Tenn.; John Rodgers Chenault, b. Nov. 9, 1808, m. Martha Staples, of Meade county, Ky.,

and moved to Missouri, where he was a distinguished lawyer and judge, and d. near Gonzales, Tex., during the Civil War: Catherine Chenault, b. Jan. 29, 1810, d. in Missouri, unmarried; Louisa Caroline Chenault (my wife's mother), b. Aug. 9, 1813, and Nov. 1, 1832, m. her cousin, James R. McGavock, son of Randall McGavock above mentioned: Nancy M. Chenault, b. Aug. 16, 1815, d. in Missouri, unmarried, and William McGavock Chenault, b. May 19, 1819, m. Emily Shannon on June 30, 1841.

"We now return to the other children of John Chenault, son of Stephen Chenault, the Huguenot emigrant, of Monikintown. They were: Lucy Ellen Chenault, b. April 25, 1783, m. James Nall, of Bardstown, Ky.; Thomas Chenault, b. Jan. 24, 1786; William Chenault, b. June 20, 1788, became a physician and went to the Island of Cuba, where he m. a Spanish lady, Madame Josefa ———, and d. there; John Chenault, b. Dec. 20, 1790; Barbara Chenault, b. March 16, 1793, m. W. R. Hynes, of Bardstown, Ky.; Catherine Chenault, b. Sept. 2, 1795, m. her cousin, Wm. Burke, of Bardstown, Ky.; Elizabeth Chenault, b. April 22, 1798, m. John Wesley Ogden, of New York, one of the claimants of the famous Ogden estate, and James B. Chenault, b. Nov. 9, 1803, m. Evaline Hudson, in Jasper county, Mo.

"The family of John and Barbara Chenault were all Presbyterians, holding the Calvinist faith of their ancestors of Languedoc, near Nimes, France. It has cost me much time and patience to gather these genealogical statistics."

Miss Sallie L. Yewell, of Owensboro', Ky., writes (Jan. 27, 1900): "Lucy Ellen Chenault, who married James F. Nall, of Bardstown, Ky., was my great-grandmother. My mother's maiden name was Lucy Ellen Nall, and her father was James Burke Nall. My father, Harrison Yewell, was in the Confederate army, and is buried in Catoosa county, Ga. The name Yewell is also frequently spelled Ewell, and I do not know which is right."

The following are the coats of arms of the two branches of the Cheneau, or Chenault family (these being two forms of one name) in France, viz:

Cheneau of Poitou, Berry and Tours—D'azur seme de besant de argent: au Chevron d'or, brochant sur le tout.

Cheneau of Lorraine—De azur a trois pois de or.

CAMERON.

Burke's *Landed Gentry* says: "The surname of Cameron is of great antiquity in Scotland, and in ancient times was variously written, viz: Cameron, Cambron, Cambrun. The Camerons have a tradition among them that they are descended from a younger son of the royal family of Denmark, who assisted at the restoration of King Francis II., in the year 404; but it is more probable that they are of the aborigines of the ancient Scots or Caledonians who first planted the country."

The following are the Cameron

Arms:—Gules, three bars, or.

Crest:—A dexter arm embowered in armor, the hand grasping a sword; all proper.

Supporters:—Two savages wreathed about the loins, each holding over his shoulder a pole-axe; all proper.

Motto: *Pro rege et patria.*

FINKLE.

While it is known that three of the sons of Dr. George Finkle, of Dutchess county, N. Y., fought for the King in the Revolutionary War, there has always been a tradition that there were other sons who fought for American independence, and remained in America when the other brothers went to Canada at the close of the war. This tradition is borne out by the following data, condensed from Munsell's *American Ancestry*—especially so when it is remembered that Columbia and Dutchess are adjoining counties. The following are the extracts:

Abram Finkle, of West Taghanick, Columbia county, N. Y., b. 1814 (m. Catherine Finkle) son of Frederick G. Finkle, of West Taghanic, b. 1781 (m. Catherine Pulver), son of George Finkle, of Ancram, b. 1751, d. 1834 (m. Hannah Dull), whose father was one of the first settlers of Pine Plains, Dutchess county, N. Y.

Alvin H. Finkle, of East Taghanic, son of George Finkle, of same, b. 1815 (m. Catherine Lown), son of Joseph G. Finkle, of Ancram and Taghanic, b. 1786, d. 1866 (m. Nancy Peck in 1812), son of George Finkle, of Ancram, above.

Ebenezer Finkle, of Hillsdale, and George Finkle, of East Taghanick—sons of Joseph G. Finkle, of Ancram and Taghanick, above.

Frederick Finkle, of Hudson, son of Frederick Finkle, of Suydam (m. Rachel Dubois), son of Frederick G. Finkle, of West Taghanic, above.

John George Finkle and Washington Finkle, of Ancram—sons of George G. Finkle, of Gallatin (m. Mary Kilmer), son of George Finkle, of Ancram, above.

Theodore Finkle, of West Copake, son of John G. Finkle, of Ancram, b. 1793, d. 1873 (m. Almira Kilmer), son of George Finkle, of Ancram, above.

[NOTE.—It may be well to state that recent letters to several of these Finkles failed to elicit responses.]

THE DOCUMENTS.

"Tell ye, your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation."—JOEL i, 3.

The following are copies of the documents received from Germany and England relative to the family of Questenberg, Questenbery, etc. There are also given in Subdivision III, copies of documents received relative to English people of names somewhat similar to Quisenberry, etc.

I.

GERMAN DOCUMENTS.

1418, Feb. 14 and Oct. 22. (From the records of the City of Lubeck, VI, 93, in the Cologne Archives). Copy of the judgment of the Magistrates of London, England, exempting the Hanseatic merchants (among them Tielmann Questenberg) from the new duty demanded of them by the revenue officers.

1424. (From the City records of Cologne. Records of Citizens, C, 655, folio 36a). Tielman Questenberg is accepted as a citizen of the City of Cologne.

1427, Dec. 3. (Knipping's City Accounts of Cologne, I, 99, No. 29). Tielmann Questenberg pays 12 Rhenish florins for citizenship in the City of Cologne.

1432, Feb. 6. (Cologne Archives: Recorded Communications, 15, page 64. Letter book 13, 3.) Power of attorney by Tilman Questenberg to Bertouldus Questenberg, concerning ships merchandise saved in England.

1433, Jan. 4. (Von der Rapp, Hanse Agreements, I. p. 111) Dantzig to Wismar: Mentions Hermann Questenberge, citizen of Dantzig.

1434, April 8. (Col. Arch., Rec. Com., 15, 81, Letter book XIV, 1). Cologne to Dortmund: Call of Tidem Questenberg concerning judgment against Engell von Harpen.

1435. (Ennen's History of Cologne, III, 692). Tilman Questenberg and others who came with a ship's load of various merchandise from England, were attacked in 1435, near Middleburg, in Zealand, and robbed.

1435, Dec. 15. (Col. Arch., Rec. Com. XVII, Letter book XIV, 105). Power of attorney from Tilman Questenbereh and others, to Johan von Dornek and Gobelinus Marte, etc.

1437, Feb. 15. (Knipping, I, 199). Tilman Questenberg loans 25 Highland florins to the Senate of Cologne.

1441, March 1. (Col. Arch., Rec. Com. 22, 3. Letter book XV, 64a). City of Cologne to certain persons in Bortefelde. "Your alleged bondman, Tilman Questenberg, now a citizen of Cologne, can not be held for indemnity on account of services not rendered."

1441, Dec. 17. (Col. Arch., Letter book 116a: Rec. Com. 22, 14). City of Cologne to Heinr: Calff zen Mutiken, Judge at Unna: "Tilman Questenberg denies owing Joh: Eppenscheit 500 noble for steel, and requests justice in Cologne."

1442, Jan. 12. (Col. Arch., L. B. XV, 119a: Rec. Com. 22, 15). City of Cologne to Heinr: Calff zen Mutiken, Judge at Unna: "Tilman Questenberg will answer to him before the F. Gerh: v. d. Mark, in Cologne."

1442, Aug. 22. (Col. Arch., Doc. No. 11,576a: Rec. Com. 27, 301). Notarial instrument that Tilman and Bertold Questenberg have taken Johann de Stummel, Edmundus de Eylsich and George Hotlin as their lawyers against Chevalier Gerhard von Reyde.

1445, April 22. (Col. Arch., Schreinsbusch 134: Col. Campsan, fol. 179a). Gerart Vanme Coesen and Fyegia, transfer the sixth part of their dwelling, called "Zu der Lillian auf der Bruggen" to Bertram Questenberg, etc.

1445, Sept. 22. (Col. Arch., L. B. 17, 159b). Cologne to the German Hanse in London: Attests the sworn statement of Bertolt Questenberg and Joh: Blyterswich, citizens of Cologne, and of Gierhart van Herb, servant of Ropretcht Blyterswych, that they have bought and sold exclusively for the profit and loss of the aforenamed,

1446, May 20. (Col. Arch., L. B. 18, 396. Rec. Com. 24, 180). Cologne to Mayence: Has interceded for Mayence with the widows of Johann Mailbord and Tilman Questenberg.

1447. Von der Rapp, Vol. VII, 736, No. 98). The German merchants at London to the Hanseatic cities: "In July, 1442, Robberti Blitterswicke and Bertolt Questenberg lost from a barsed in the Thames, near London, 6 terlinge cloth, and in order to regain the goods suffered a loss on cost and cloth amounting to 708 nobelen."

1447, Oct. 4. (Col. Arch., Division: Hanseatic Matters). Antwerp to the representatives of the merchants of the German Hanse in London, England: "Konrad Questenbereh, merchant of the Hanse, has sworn that in the present year the goods in his possession belonging to Wilh: Ketwich, citizen of Cologne, have been seized by Aldermen Bertolt Slechter and Secretary Heinrich, without indicating the person who caused the seizure."

1447, Nov. 30. (Col. Arch., Hanseatic Matters). Proceedings before the Burgomaster and magistrates of Bergen op Zoom between Berthel Questenberg, and others, and citizens of Bergen op Zoom, on account of merchandise which was robbed from a ship by Dutchmen.

1448, April 26. (Col. Arch., Schreinsbuchn, No. 339 and 348). After the death of Tilman Questenberg, his wife, by virtue of his will, inherits one-fourth, and also one-fourth of one-fifth of the dwelling called "Suchteln" situate on the Steinweg; she permits her present husband, Johann Rink, to share in this interest in the aforementioned dwelling. Tilman Questenberg died after 1445. His widow (who married Joh: Rink) died before 1463. She was the daughter of the N. N. and Taitzgyn von Suchtlen.

1448, June 11. (Von der Rapp, III, 308, 309). Letter of the German merchants of Brugge to Cologne: Mentions Bertold Questenberg, citizen of Cologne.

1448, etc. The Cologne Senate List shows that Bertold Questenberg was a Senator almost continuously from 1448 to 1481.

1449, July 2. (Von der Rapp, III, 408). Refers to the verbal report of Bertold Questenberg that Hinr: Blitterwich had been surprised and captured on the way from Brugge to Antwerp, in Rupelmonde.

1449, July 25. (Von der Rapp, III, 409). Bertolt Questenbergh and others are mentioned as the representatives of the common counter of the Hanse, at London, England.

1451, Sept. 3. (Von der Rapp, III, 573). Mentions Bertoult Questenberg as one of the merchants of the German Hanse, in London, England.

1451, Sept. 17. (Col. Arch., Hanse Matters). Berthold Questenberg and others of the common society of the travelers to England, at this time being in Frankfort, write a letter to the city of Cologne, etc.

1452, May 27. (Col. Arch., L. B. 21, p. 39). The Senate of Cologne requests the Senate of Lubeck to permit Bertold Questenberg and other citizens of Cologne to pass through Lubeck with English cloths, as they were brought before the prohibition.

1452, Aug. 15. (Von der Rapp, IV, 87). The German merchants of London to Bertold Questenberg, and others. (A letter in cipher.)

1457, May 31. (Keussen's Matriculates of the University of Cologne, I. 463). Tilman Questenberch de Colonia, ad artes intravit solvit, is matriculated in the University of Cologne.

1458, Sept. 6. (Von der Rapp, IV, 457). Cologne to Bertold Questenberg and others relative to the day line at Brugge.

1461, Aug. 7. (Stein's "Constitution and Government of Cologne," I, 336). Bertolt Questenberg mentioned as Burgomaster.

1461, Nov. 18. (Stein, II, 387, 388). Prohibition of the purchase of horses from mercenaries and night-watchmen. Referentibus, Wilhelmo de Canero et Bertoldo Questenberg.

1462, March 10. (Keussen's Matriculates, I, 515). Matriculated in the University of Cologne: Hynrich Questenberch, non intravit, quia minoremus, solvit.

1462, March 14. (Von der Rapp, V, 126). Agreement at Wesel: Ind so synt vor den hern den steden ershenen die eirsamen Bertolt Questenberg ind Pauwel Roiden, Couplon von Collen. (Untranslatable.)

1462, Nov. 13. (Stein, I, 398). Refers to the presence of the jury at the Sessions for discussing matters pertaining to the Superior Court. Referate: Bertoldo Questenberg.

1463, May 13. (Col. Arch., Hanse Matters, a.) Bertold Questenberg and other citizens of Cologne in London, to Cologne: "Report that the damage done them by French subjects has not yet been repaired, despite many petitions to the King and Parliament; fear in case they are not reimbursed by June 24, and receive no protection through Cologne's freedom, to lose their whole possessions; and beg that a committee be sent to King and Parliament in order to learn whom the citizens of Cologne have for friend or enemy, and to dispose of the assertion that Cologne is in alliance with the King of England.

1465, Sept. 19–Oct. 9. (Von der Rapp, V. 481). "Bertold Questenberch and other careful men were present at the Hanseatic Council, at Hamburg, representing the affairs of the Hanse at London, England."

1465, Nov. 5. (Von der Rapp, V. 527). Heinrich Grevenstein reports that he had taken steps in behalf of Bertold Questenbergh and the other captured Commissioners of Cologne, and expects their speedy liberation.

1466, Nov. 8. (Knipping, I, 140). Bertolt Questenberg buys some life annuities, etc.

1467, Aug. 12. (Col. Arch., Hanse Matters, 9). Hermann Wanmete to Bert. Questenberg and others of the common society of England's travelers, at Cologne: A letter concerning the vain efforts of Lubeck to secure peace with England, etc.

1468. (Ennen, III, 704). According to a register of 1468, among other Cologne merchants in London who had overseers was Christian Questenberg.

1470, Feb. 20. (Col. Arch., Hanse Matters.) The Common Society of Cologne at London, to Bertold Questenberg and the common society of England's travelers, at Cologne: Reports upon its efforts with the King to confirm their privileges, etc.

1472, July 8. (Stein, I, 428). Mentions Bertolt Questenberg as Kouffermeister of Cologne.

1473, April 21. (Stein, II, 502). Bertoult Questenberg is mentioned in connection with the promulgation of the regulations for the safety of the city of Cologne.

1474, Aug. 2–Sept. 10. (Stein, II, 510 13). Relative to the departure of the armed forces for the field. Referate: Bertoldo Questenberg.

1475, June 13. (Stein, I, 434). Relative to the atonement of the Senators and their friends, and other accomplished gentlemen, who did not obey the order for the meeting. Referate: Bartoldo Questenberg, magistro memoriarum.

1476, May 20–June 28. (Von der Rapp, VII, 533). Cord Questenberg is mentioned as a delegate to the Hanseatic Council at Lubeck.

1478, June 4. (Stein, II, 562–'3). Bertoldo Questenberg referente in the matter of regulating apothecary shops.

1478, Aug. 28. (Schafer's "Hanse Documents," I, 25, No. 36). Cologne to the Cologne merchants at London: Reply to the letter of Bertolt Questenberg and other Cologne citizens, as to how to obtain special privileges, etc.

1487, April 25. (Schafer, II, 106, No. 114). Relative to loss of Kurt Questenberg from a too low estimate made on his goods at London.

1489, Aug. 29. (Toepke's "Matriculates of the University of Heidelberg," I, 394). "Among the matriculates of the University of Heidelberg has been Gotfridus Questenberg, ex Colonia."

1491, June 1. (Schafer, II, 517, No. 507, etc). Complaints of the Cologne delegates upon the day journey with the English at Antwerp, before the Utrecht peace. Among others: The indemnification of Bertram Questenberch and Johann Questenberch.

1494, June 10. (Schafer, II, 304, No. 377). Cologne to Johann Questenberg merchant of Cologne, being at this time at Antwerp: "Transmits letter and copy addressed to the King of England, at the request of the merchants in intercourse with England, and asks what else may be done, and whom to address," etc.

1504. The Cologne Senate List shows that Johann Questenberg was a member of the Senate continuously from 1504 to 1514.

1515, Oct. 17. (Hanse Documents, VI, 709). Eberh: Koster, at Antwerp, to Johann Questenberg, and other Cologne merchants: Requests that a Hanse delegation be sent to France to see the King about the restitution of the stolen merchandise, etc.

WILLS.

WILL OF JOHAN QUESTENBORCH.

(Royal State Archives; Dusseldorf; wills of Cologne Citizens; Lit: Q. No. 17).

In God's name, amen. Be it known to all who may see or hear read this public instrument, testament, legacy and last will, that in the year after the birth of Christ our Lord 1523, in the eleventh indiction, on the 3rd day of the month of January at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the first year of the papal reign of

Arian Sixth, by the Graee of God Pope, and in the third year of the imperial reign of the most illustrious and Puissant Prince and Lord, Charles, chosen Roman Emperor, at all times of several domains, there personally came and appeared before the wise and honorable Herr Hilger van dem Spiegell and Johan Slossgin, Justices at Cologne, and also before me, notary, and the witnesses hereinafter named who were especially summoned for that purpose, the wise and honorable JOHAN QUESTENBORCH, citizen of Cologne, and Styngin, his wife; and as the said Johan was somewhat feeble of body, but by God's grace in possession of his mind and senses, as all could plainly see, and they considering and concluding under divine direction that all human life upon this miserable earth is uncertain, frail and temporary and is subject to extinction, and also that death is certain and the hour thereof uncertain, have decided to make and do hereby make this their last will and testament: and that the survivor of the two may not be given trouble or burdened with pain through any dissensions of their children, and in order that friendly feelings and harmony may at all times exist among them, the said Johan and Stingin, married people, to the honor of God and the bliss and consolation of their souls, do hereby make and ordain this their last will and disposition of all their goods and property, and declare it in the best and most binding form that may, can or might be; and that the . . . previously-made, sealed and executed will may not disappoint their children, they make this their last will without prejudice or injury to any of them, and they desire therefore that all and every testaments or . . . heretofore made shall be hereby annulled and revoked, and they make this instrument the order of their testament, legacy and last will, for the benefit of their children, and desire that it shall stand and remain unbroken, as hereinafter described.

Firstly: they give their souls after death to God the Almighty, to Mary his benign mother, and to all the Saints, to bring them into the lap of everlasting bliss; and their bodies to the church vault for the prayers of all the priests there (which vault they have chosen and reserved at St. Columben) and they are to be given decorous funerals, as may be respectable, proper and suitable to their station in life: and it is their express will and contract that the survivor shall have read three masses daily during three years in the church at St. Columben; similarly the survivor of the two shall have three masses read for the first departed every day during three years in God's house at St. Agatha, and an annual mass during the three years following, and a daily mass at the Augustines for the soul of the first departed and for the souls of all who may desire it, or are in distress, as is customary. Thereafter it is their will to give to His Grace the Arehbishop of Cologne one golt-gulden to be paid by the survivor of the two; and it is also their will to give toward the building of the Cathedral in Cologne five and twenty gulden, each gulden valued at four marcksrader, in order that the worthy holy crucifix of the Savior may be placed in the new sanctuary to be adored and honored by the common populace.

Item: it is their wish and desire to give to the Nuns at St. Agatha 200 gulden, each gulden valued at 4 marck-rader, and said nuns shall bind themselves to perpetually hold an annual memorial service in their chapel for the souls of the said married people, and of all those who may wish it. It is also their wish to give to Elysabeth Questenberch, their daughter, now at St. Agatha, 100 gul-

den for her sustenance and necessities and not to be used for any other purpose, and to be preferred above all their other legacies.

Item: it is their will to give to Conradt Geylenkirchen five and twenty similar gulden.

Item: it is their will to give to Cathringen, daughter of Peter Hoymbach, their grandchild, 300 similar gulden.

Item: it is their will to give to the Bretgrien in Cologne five and twenty gulden, each valued at marck; and to the Minnen Brothers five and twenty gulden, and to the Augustines four similar gulden, and therefor the said three Orders shall carry both their bodies to the church vault and perform the usual burial rites for the souls of the dead, and to institute a perpetual annual service for these married people in their chapels, according to custom. It is their will to give to the Frauwen Brothers in Cologne 10 gulden each valued at 4 marck, and therefor the said Brothers shall help carry their bodies to the church vault, and they shall perform the usual burial rites in their chapel for the soul of the first departed.

Item: it is their will to give to the monastery at Bottenbroick 80 gulden, each gulden valued at 4 Cologne marck, and therefor the brethren of the same shall hold a burial service in their chapel for the first departed, and shall bind themselves to hold perpetually an annual memorial service for the souls of the testators, and to give it truly and genuinely, as they fully trust the brethren to perform it.

Item: it is their will to give to the Convent Koeningsdorp and to the Convent at Woerynyen each ten Cologne gulden, and to the Convent at Herch five similar gulden, and therefor the three convents shall hold in their respective chapels burial services for the first departed, and shall pray fervently to Almighty God for his or her soul.

Item: it is their will to give to St. Mauricien in Cologne 10 gulden, and to the Body of our Lord 15 gulden, and to the Convents of St. Vincent Burchmuyren and St. Nicholas in the Burchhoeve, and also to the Brothers at Longen, each 10 gulden valued at 4 Cologne marck each, for their chapels, and there for each of the said convents shall hold in its chapel a burial service for the first departed, according to their usual custom, and shall truly pray to Almighty God for his or her soul.

Item: it is their will to give to the Convent at Marien Bethlehem in the Roymersgasse 15 gulden, and to the Cloister at Eygelsteyn five and twenty gulden; to Nazareth, on St. Geronisstraysse, 10 gulden; and to the Cloister at St. Johan 10 gulden; each gulden at 4 marck-rader; and therefor the said convents shall hold burial services in their chapels for the first departed, and shall truly pray to Almighty God for his or her soul.

Item: it is their will and desire to give to the poor foundlings in the Cathedral 25 similar gulden.

Item: it is their will to give to the poor people in the hospital at St. Revellien and in the hospital at St. Cathrynen, and to the poor people in the Yperwalde, each 25 similar gulden, which amount shall be used and spent for wine, flour and bread for the poor people in said hospitals, and for nothing else.

Item: it is their will and desire to give to the lepers at Melaten and to the lepers and poor people in the Yuedenbuchell and at Vyle ten gulden each, and to the poor lepers at Wyer 5 similar gulden, each valued at 4 marck.

Item: it is their will to give to the Carthuyseren 10 gulden, and therefor they shall hold a burial service in their chapel for the first departed, and to truly pray for the soul of him or her.

Item: it is their will to give to the pastor at St. Columben two gulden, and to the sacristan thereof one gulden.

Item: it is their will to give to Frederich Faenpoit, priest of Hoelfelt, 2 golt-gulden, and to Dedrich von Dortmunde 1 golt-gulden.

Item: it is their will to give to Johan Sydevevren 10 gulden; also to Jacob-their servant, as a reward, 15 similar gulden, each valued at 4-marck, radergeldtz.

It is their will to give to Styngin, natural daughter of their son Bertoldt, 200 gulden, each of the value of 4 marck, which shall be used and expended for the benefit of said Styngin whether she devotes herself to a spiritual avocation or enters holy wedlock.

Item: Both and each of the testators agree that the survivor of the two shall execute this and carry it out, taking proper receipts from the beneficiaries, and in no other manner. Furthermore, said Johan and Stingen ordain, wish, and desire that there be held and read perpetually at the church of St. Columben before the altar of St. Barbara, a daily mass, beginning at the time of the death of the first of them, for both their souls, the souls of their parents and of all those who may desire it: and as soon as the mass is read and over the priest who read the mass shall go to the graves of the said testators and there read de profundis, with the usual collect; and if the priest at any time is not able to read the mass himself he shall be compelled and bound to put another suitable priest in his place, so that the mass may not be missed at any time; and the priest who has been selected to read the mass shall be a suitable priest, of good regimen, and it shall be given to no other. And in order that the mass may be held and read daily, and not forgotten, said Johann and Stingin desire to give in support of the said masses, and hereby expressly give, leave, and bequeath 38 half gulden of 4 marck-radergeldtz of hereditary rents and faire-gulden to the wise and honorable Burgomaster, Justice and Councillor of the Royal court and city of Aiche, to be paid annually: the principal considerations pertaining to it beginning as follows: "To all people to whom this our open document may come, we, Burgomaster, Justice, Councillor and ordinary citizen of the royal court and city Aich, be it known that we have sold and do hereby sell to Joens Wylreman, 38 half gulden, each of said gulden valued at 24 Electoral wisspennynckge, or whatever they may be worth in other good minted money at the time of payment hereafter to be made in the city of Cologne, from the annual income as a moderate sum of money, namely, a half-hundred of modest Overlandische Rhenisch gulden turned over to us and converted according to the best of our ability," etc., etc.; and ending thus: "On our dear Lady's day, nativitatis, in the year of our Lord 1490," together with a will document relating thereto, which begins thus: "I Joens Wylreman, citizen of Aiche, give public notice to all people before me and my heirs by virtue of this document," etc., and concluding: "On the 9th day of May in the year of our Lord 1502;" which 38 half gulden and hereditary rents with the principal conditions and will-documents relating thereto the said testators have given and bequeathed to the perpetual hereditary mass by virtue of this public instrument, with the direc-

tion that the priest who reads, performs and holds the mass shall have annually 34 of the said half gulden for his labor and trouble, and the 4 gulden of hereditary rents shall be devoted, turned over and used for the perpetual annual memorial service, which memorial service shall be continually held in the church at St. Columben at all four quatuor tempore with vigils and a singing mass for the souls of their parents and themselves as well as for the souls of all who may desire it. And in case such hereditary mass together with the perpetual annual memorial service should be neglected and not performed in whole or in part, the 38 half gulden and the hereditary rents should be given up in the future, the beneficiaries and collatoris of these hereditary masses shall not retain the funds on account of the release, but shall at once again invest the hereditary funds in a safe manner and place in order that the masses and memorials together with the annual services may be read and held, and not neglected. And therefore it is the will of the testators that their latest heirs and descendants who may be last living shall be at all times the beneficiaries and collatoris of the said hereditary masses, if it can be done; but if their descendants who are now and hereafter may be living should all die off one after the other, the sacristans at St. Columben at the time who may be pleased to give the mass shall be the beneficiaries and collatoris of the said masses and remain so forever: and it is the will of the testators that the said rent-documents together with the will-documents concerning the survivor of the two shall be devoted and used in a true and faithful manner for the aforementioned hereditary masses; and that the said survivor of the two shall have a guarantee and indemnity with the advice of the sacristans having charge thereof, and shall seal and bind with their seals that the said hereditary masses and memorials to God's love and honor, and also to the bliss, salvation and consolation of their own souls, shall be continually held and not missed nor neglected; and the said testators will that this hereditary mass shall be read officially as heretofore declared and described, and shall be held in no other place nor location than those previously named, but in them alone. Furthermore, it is the will of Johan Questenborch that Stingin his wife shall give and expend 4080 golt-gulden out of their joint income (according to their agreement) to the poor in the almshouse, for God's glory, if Johan should not execute this purpose during his own life; and said Johan agrees that in case Stingin should depart first he will distribute 5000 or 6000 golt-gulden according as she may direct for God's honor, or will give it to any of her next of kin whom she desires to have it, or to their children, or to any one else. And the said Johan and Stingin have harmoniously agreed that the survivor of the two shall remain in possession of all and every of the remaining goods and properties, during life, and use and enjoy it according as they may have need, and shall not be accountable for it to their children and heirs or to any one else, in any manner whatsoever.

Item: And then the said Johan and Stingin related how their lawful son, Bertolt Questenberch, had conducted himself in England, where he mingled and associated with dissolute companions and also neglected his business to such an extent that it fell away greatly, and he loaned out his parents' goods and cash and incurred bad debts, and also spent and gave away foolishly more than 4000 golt-gulden in gold—whereby the said testators have just cause to disinherit the said Bertoldt, their son. However, through the intervention of

several good friends and acquaintances, and through the desire of the highly honorable and devout Niclais Zegeler, master at Barr, the said Johan and Stingen have forgiven and condoned the said actions and misdeeds of their son: with the restriction and on the condition that if Bertoldt desires after their death to divide with his sisters and the heirs at law, and to claim and take possession of his share, he shall first pay in 2000 golt-gulden in gold, or deduct it from his share, on account of the 4000 golt-gulden in gold which he dissipated and squandered in the aforemention foolish manner; and after Bertoult has brought 2000 golt-gulden into the division or they have been deducted from his share, then, and not before, shall the said Bertolt be and stand upon an equal division with his sisters and the heirs at law, after the death of his parents, and not otherwise. Furthermore, he shall not have and keep for his own benefit whatever he may be able to collect of the bad debts which he foolishly incurred in England, but shall divide it with his sisters and the heirs at law. But should Bertolt, their son, not bring them 2000 golt-gulden as aforementioned, nor agree to have it deducted from his share in the division, the said Johan and Stingen desire and will that Bertolt, their son, shall have and keep, once for all, 1000 golt-gulden in gold, and thereafter their said son shall have no further share in their remaining goods, chattels, property, money, silverware, and furniture, and all and every of their outstanding claims that may be found either within or without Cologne after their death; and he shall be totally disinherited and remain satisfied therewith. And when their said son Bertolt has been disinherited and cut off from all their possessions as before declared, now as then and then as now, neither their said son Bertolt nor any one else on his account shall thereafter have a right in any manner to claim or demand any of their remaining goods, chattels, or outstanding bills, nor to have, hold, place, or invest them in any manner. But their daughters and heirs at law who may abide by the terms of this will shall then have all and every of the remaining goods, chattels, and possessions, together with the outstanding bills, to hold and divide the same equally among themselves. And Johan and Stingin will and bequeath by virtue of this instrument to their subservient and obedient children and heirs at law all remaining goods, chattels, and possessions, together with their outstanding bills, with such restriction as is previously and hereinafter written, ordered, and decreed.

Item: in like manner the said testators have jointly concluded and decreed that as it might happen that any one of their daughters and heirs at law may not abide by this will, or in any event may oppose it by words or deeds, then he or she so opposing or disobeying shall have as his or her share 1000 golt-gulden, once for all, and therewith shall be cut off, disinherited and dispossessed totally and completely from all the remainder of the property of whatever description. And said testators wish all this to be held and observed as their last will without hindrance or opposition from any one; and if their son, daughters, and heirs at law hold filially and dutifully to the survivor and conduct themselves according to the contents of this will (of which the testators have no doubt), then the said testators wish and will that their children and heirs at law (after testators' death) shall divide equally, as it becomes brothers and sisters to divide, all and every of their remaining possessions, monies, rents, moveables, live stock, and goods, together with their outstanding bills, and that

the 2000 golt-gulden are to be added by their son Bertoldt, as above directed, or else deducted from his share. And each one, whether son or daughter, shall be charged in the division with what they have received, and shall then divide cordially and fraternally with the others, as has hereinbefore been directed. And the said Johan and Stingen desire to have and to hold all this as their last will, and in the aforementioned manner and method each of the said testators has named and chosen the other who may be last living as his or her true executor, and desire him or her to execute truly all the aforementioned devises, and to do it thoroughly by virtue of this instrument.

Lastly: the said Johan and Stingen, married people, wish and will that this well-considered instrument be their last will and testament, to be observed and held as such, and to have the effect and force of a lawful testament and legacy. (Some unmeaning "legal jargon" is omitted here.—Translator.)

Done in Cologne in the dwelling house of the testators, situated "Up der Brugge," in the parish of St. Columben, in a room in the said house, in the year of our Lord, indiction, month, day, time, country, and empire aforementioned, and signed before the justices and me, notary, and witnessed by the honorable Jacop and Dunwalt Cremer.

WILL OF BERTHOLT QUESTENBURG.

(Royal Archives; Dusseldorf; Wills of Cologne Citizens; Lit: Q. No. 23.)

On March 30, 1543, in the first indiction of the Roman numeral, on Friday after the Holy Passion, the day being the 30th of March, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the 22d year of the reign of the most illustrious Prince and Lord, Lord Charles, by the grace of God crowned Roman Emperor, and at all times King of several domains in Germany, Spain, both Sicilies, Jerusalem, Hungary, etc., there personally appeared before Hilgus vam Spegels and Melchiors Mommerschlogs, Justices at Cologne, and of me, notary public, the honorable and esteemed Berthold Questenburg, citizen of Cologne, and his wife Margretha Clippincks, said Margrieth being weak of body but sound of mind, and declared the following as their last will and testament, namely:

Firstly, they give their souls to God and his beloved mother Mary: and his body to be buried in the parish of St. Columben in the grave of his parents, and hers in the grave of her parents in the same parish, &c. Item: they give to the most holy father the Pope and to the Archbishop of Cologne and toward the building of the high Cathedral in Cologne, each a tornisch: and toward the building of the parish church of St. Laurentium, in Cologne, one gulden: and to the poor 100 gulden, to be paid by the survivor. Margareth wills especially, with Berthold's consent, that there be instituted by her heirs and relatives, a memorial mass at St. Laurentium, by the Preachers of Cologne, similar to the one instituted to the memory of Elizabeth Klippincks, and gives therefor an annuity of 15 golt-gulden. Item: the testators include in this will all the possessions that each inherited from their parents or derived from any or all other sources, and the survivor is made executor. Make their children heirs equally of everything, but if any of them are disobedient their share may be withheld. Reserve the right to alter, change, etc.

Done in a chamber upstairs in the house of the testators in the parish of St. Laurence, at the time aforesaid. Witnesses: Johan von Brempt and Nicasius Foegeler. Notary: Johan Helman.

(Much condensed.)

WILL OF MARGARETA QUESTENBERG.

(Royal Archives: Dusseldorf; Wills of Cologne Citizens, Lit: Q. No. 18).

On January 24, 1558, on Monday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the third year of Pope Paul IV, and in the thirty-ninth year of Charles V, chosen Roman Emperor, etc., there appeared before Matthis von Thitz and Johan Verriss, Justices of the Electoral High Court at Cologne, MARGARETA QUESTENBERG, lawful daughter of Johan Questenberg, deceased, sound in body and mind, and declared her last will and testament as follows:

First, she gives her soul to God, Jesus Christ, and Holy Mary his mother, and to all the Saints, and wishes to be buried in the church vault at St. Columben at the altar of St. Nicolais, where Bertholdt Questenberch is buried. Item: she desires to be buried with all solemnities and according to her station in life by the four Praying Orders and all the priests at St. Columben, and each of these priests shall have a thornisch. Item: to the Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, one golt-gulden, and toward the building of the cathedral one golt-gulden. To each of the four Praying Orders one ten-gulden current, for which they are to perform the burial service and pray for her soul. Item: one ten-gulden current to the Brothers of the Cross, for which they shall pray for her soul. Item: one ten-golt-gulden to the Convent in the Remersgasse, that she may be prayed for; to the Cloisters at St. Mauritius and St. Agagtha and St. Agatius in the Marcellusstrasse, each one ten-gulden current to pray for her. Item: to the monks at St. Ignatius and under "sixteen houses," and to the chapel at St. Michaell at St. Cilien, each one ten-gulden current, to pray for her soul. Item: she wishes three annual masses, one at St. Agaten, one at St. Ignatius in the Stolckgasse, and one at St. Columben, to be read immediately after her death, and gives for each 25 golt-gulden. And she gives an annuity of 42 half-gulden for the high Cathedral at Cologne, to be derived from von Bonnenberg, left to her by her parents; and an annuity of 12 golt-gulden to the convent in the Romergasse in Cologne, and both said sums are to be used for five hereditary masses for her soul to be held once a week for five weeks in the church at St. Columben: the first mass to be held every Saturday at the altar of St. Nicolais with playing of the organ, and shall be a high mass; the second shall be held every Sunday at the chapel of St. Michaell at St. Columben, and the third, fourth, and fifth shall be held Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at the altar of St. Nicolais there, etc. She gives an annuity of 4 golt-gulden to be paid to the cathedral funds for an annual and quarterly memorial services. Item: she gives to each of her executors an ort-gultz so long as they live, for which they shall see that her will is carried out, etc., and after the death of the executors this income shall go to the Priors of the Preachers and Brothers of the Cross for a similar purpose. The documents concerning the 42 golt-gulden shall be put in a strong box at St. Columben and preserved there forever. Item:

to the poor in St. Columben parish one ten-gulden current annually from the rent of her house called "Schonnvedder" in the Sternengasse. Item: to her niece Anne von der Eheren, at the Cloister of St. Mauritius, 25 golt-gulden; to Christine Questenberg, lay-sister at St. Mauritius, one piece goltz; to Adriane Questenberg, nun at St. Agatius in the Marcellensstrasse, one piece goldtz; to her sister, Cunegundis Questenberg, widow of Peter von Heimbach, Burgomaster of Cologne, a rose noble and a Krollen paternoster with a gilded vesper image; to Cathrina Heimbach, eldest daughter of her sister and wife of Baron Everhardtz Suderman, 10 gold gulden; to Margaret Heimbach, her niece, wife of Dr. Conradt Furstenberch, 10 golt-gulden; to Bartholdt von Heimbach, her nephew, 10 golt-gulden, and to the children of her deceased brother, Bartolt Questenberch, namely: to Everhardt, priest, and to Bartholdt Questenberg, Christine Questenberchs, wife of Dr. Otto Furden, and Gerhardt, Johan, and Caspar, each 25 golt-gulden. To her nephew, Herman von der Eheren, an annuity of 30 golt-gulden and two small gilded cups with lids; to Peter von der Eheren an annuity of 18 daller, to be paid from the income of the landed estate at Herrenmulhem, and also a silver can with a wild mannikin on the lid. To her nephew Bartholdt von der Eheren an annuity of 18 rader-gulden and also an annuity of 12 Rhenish gulden from the estate Steinenberg, in the Burgerstrasse, and a silver can with a tower on the lid. Item: to her nephew Allexander von der Eheren, her favorite, an annuity of 100 golt-gulden from the Palitinate on the Rhine, and also 27 golt-gulden and 25 golt-gulden (annuities) to be paid at the cathedral capital in Cologne, and an annuity of 40 golt-gulden also to be paid at the high Cathedral in Cologne; and an annuity of 45 golt-gulden to be paid from the estate at Munster, in Westphalia, and also two large silver cans and two large silver cups with lids; and also to the same three large silver salvers, two dozen silver spoons, two silver beer pots, four silver salt cellars and six silver cups with lids. Also to said Allexander and Barbara his wife, all her furniture and bedding and all the contents of her house called "Zum Scheriffgen," together with all her remaining cash, monies, and valuables after all other legacies have been paid, and this shall include all that she inherited from Brune von Blitterschwich, Burgomaster of Cologne. Item: to Barbara von Harff, her nephew's wife, all her clothing, also 20 old pieces goltz and a silver and gilt crucifix and a silver rosary. Item: she relates that she has loaned to Johan von Galen, apothecary at "Zum Wilden Man," under Wappensticken, certain monies which shall be collected. And she gives to all her other relations each a six-rader albus. She appoints Melchior von Bolinxwerdt and Melchior Kleindanck, named Mommerssloch, and Alexander von der Eheren her executors, etc.

Done in Cologne in the house of Margaret Questenberch in the Klockengasse, in the parish of St. Columben, in a room on the first floor, at the time above named. Witnesses: Peter Throm, priest, and Thonis Zimmerman, citizen of Cologne. Justices: Matthis von Thitz and Johan Verris. Notary Public: Christoffer Kessell von Wanssum.

(The above was condensed from 24 foolscap pages in the original. The testatrix added a codicil of five pages under date of May 23, 1559, but it was merely to confirm and strengthen the main will, and made no new devises.—Translator.)

WILL OF EBERHARDT QUESTENBERGH.

(Royal State Archives: Dusseldorf; Wills of Cologne Citizens; Lit: Q., No. .)

In the name of God, amen. Be it known to all to whom this may come, that in the year of our dear Lord and Savior Jesus Christ 1556, and in the 4th year of the reign of the most illustrious and puissant Prince and Lord Maximilian, by the grace of God, the second of that name, chosen Roman Emperor, etc., etc., there personally appeared before me, notary, the wise and honorable gentlemen, Casper Andreas, named Sittarde, and Adolph von Bronweyler, both Justices of the Temporal Electoral Court of Cologne, and in the presence of the reputable witnesses hereinafter named—EBERHARDT QUESTENBERGH, priest, of sound mind and intelligence (as might be plainly seen) and by God's grace, healthy and sound in body; who has considered under God's guidance, and has concluded that man's intelligence and mind become weaker from day to day as he grows older, and that he is subject to death, and that there is nothing more certain than death, though its hour is uncertain; and that man is therefore not always able to execute a will.

In order that he, after his departure from this vale of tears, may not be found intestate, and especially in order that no wrong, dispute or controversy may arise between his brothers and sisters on account of the property which he now possesses, moveable and immoveable, situated within and without Cologne, or found in his coffers or in debentures after his death, and that all kindly feeling and affection may be preserved—therefore, and to that end, he has made, ordained and executed of his own free and premeditated choice, this his last will and testament, in manner and form following; namely:

The said Eberhardt revokes and annuls hereby all and every former wills and testaments or other dispositions of his property, however, wherever, or to whomsoever the same may have been made or declared before this, either verbally or in writing, and ordains that they shall be of no force or effect, and that this instrument alone shall be and remain his true last will and testament. The testator humbly prays that after his death his soul may be received into eternal bliss, and desires that his dead body shall be buried at St. Columben: and requests that his brother Gerhardt, the executor of this will, shall see with respect to the burial, that all the vigils, commendations, masses, monthly hours, and yearly times, the giving of alms to the poor, and whatever other Christian ceremonies may be necessary, are duly performed, so that everything may be done according to sacred usage, as well as to the testator's station in life. And further, in order to strengthen this will, the testator bequeaths to the Archbishop of Cologne who may be officiating at the time of his death, a tornisch, or in lieu thereof five raderschillingh; and also a tornisch (or in lieu thereof five raderschillingh) toward the building of the high Cathedral at Cologne. He further desires that when all his debts have been paid and cancelled, all his remaining property of whatever description (of which nothing is excepted) shall be divided among his brothers and sisters, and that each of them shall have full power and authority to use, enjoy, give away or sell his or her share, according to their will or necessity; and as one or more of his brothers or sisters may die and leave offspring in holy wedlock, before testator dies, then such lawful issue of the deceased shall succeed; and everything that

would have been inherited under this will by him or her deceased shall be inherited by their lawful children in as full and complete a manner as their father or mother would have inherited it if they had lived. It is the testator's will that his brothers and sisters and their heirs living after his death shall take possession of all his property, rents, money, interest and other incomes, and all moveable and immoveable goods, to have and to hold, use, etc., by virtue of this instrument. The testator reserves for himself the right to revoke, increase or diminish this testament and to substitute another; and he appoints his brother, the Honorable Gerhardt Questenbergh, Justice, as his executor, and in case he should die before the testator, then he appoints his brother, the Honorable Bartoldt Questenbergh, and for the labor and trouble of the executor he gives him two silver schalen, which he shall receive after the death of the testator, and it shall be the first payment made.

Done in the City of Cologne, in the house of the Honorable Barthold Questenberg, named "zur Lilien op der Brugk," situated in the parish of St. Columben, down stairs in the large room facing the court. Witnesses, Gerhardt Wegks, of Mulheim on the Rhur, and Matthias Ringelberg, of Nidderweisel, both residents of Cologne. Notary public, Conradt Brunsheim, of Embeck.

(This will abbreviated and condensed as to non-essentials.—Translator).

WILL OF BARON GERHARDT QUESTENBERGH.

(Dusseldorf Royal Archives: Wills of Cologne Citizens. Lit: Q. No. 22.)

In the name of God the Almighty, amen. Be it known to all to whom this may come that, after the birth of Christ our dear Lord and Savior when we counted and wrote 1590, in the fourth indiction of the Romerzinzaal, under the rule and government of the most illustrious, puissant and unconquerable Prince and Lord, Prince Rudolph (of this name the other) chosen Roman Emperor at all times of several domains in Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Crotia and Slavonia; King, and Grand Duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Steyer, Karndt, Crain and Wurtemberg, Count of Tyrol; in the reign of our most gracious sovereign His Imperial Majesty of the Holy Roman Empire in the sixteenth year; on Monday the 17th of December, personally came and appeared before me, notary-public, and the devout, honorable and wise Herr Caspar Andre of Sittardt, and Peter a Fossa, both Justices of the High Temporal Court, and before witnesses especially summoned for the purpose—the devout, honorable, wise and virtuous Herr GERHARDT QUESTENBERGH, a Justice of the Temporal Court, sound of body, going and standing, and also his wife, Cathrina zur Laine, who is afflicted with weakness of body and bed-ridden, not being able to walk seven feet; but both gifted by the grace of God the Almighty with sound minds, sense and understanding, as may be seen and discerned by everybody from their conversation; and both these married people have permitted themselves to be questioned, one after the other, and declared that they had thoroughly considered and reflected that all people are by nature frail and mortal and are destined to die, and that mankind have nothing more certain than death and nothing more uncertain than the hour of death; therefore, and

to avoid many cares, troubles and anxieties, they have both determined and concluded to ordain, make and declare this their mutual reciprocal testament, and order the arrangement and disposition of their last will to be made in the best and most enduring manner and form, and to be made as binding and forcible as shall, can, or may be possible between them, and the one with the other; as follows:

Firstly: both these married people, and each of them, hereby cancel, annul and revoke all former wills, devises and bequests, under whatever name, that are contrary to the present will of both of them.

Secondly: it is the hope of both these married people and of each of them that at the determined hour of their natural death their souls may be granted eternal happiness in the grace of God the Almighty through the merits of Christ Jesus our only Redeemer, and that their bodies may be buried and the burials conducted under the rites of the Catholic Church; and it is their sincere hope that they shall arise at the last day of judgment with all true Christians to bear witness to God's grace and mercy.

Thirdly: both these married people will, bequeath, and wish to have given by the survivor of them a thornisch for the officiating Lord Archbishop and Elector of Cologne.

Fourthly: both these testating married people, together and separately, give a tornisch especially to aid in the building of the high Cathedral here in Cologne, under an appropriate receipt, to be executed by the survivor.

Fifthly: both testating married people name, institute and make (after their decease) their natural children named Entgenn, Caspar, Gerhardtenn, Hermann, and Johann, their natural heirs in equal shares, as they have shown filial obedience and have given no cause for altering or changing the will of the two testators as declared by both, and also by the survivor.

Sixthly: These testating married people give, one to the other, to the survivor of them, full power and authority to manage their children which they have begotten through God's providence, and have educated to the best of their ability. They both are heartily inclined and intent upon bringing benefits to their children, therefore the one has full confidence in the other, without any fears of the apprehended death, which is at the disposal of God's most merciful providence. And as it may happen in the future that one or more of the children may adopt a temporal or spiritual calling and persist therein against the wishes of the remaining and last living parent, the survivor shall have power, just as if the testating couple were still together in life, to exclude and deprive him or them from inheriting any of their father's and mother's joint and several acquired, inherited, earned and gained property, and to have full power and authority to give, leave and bequeath his or their share to one or the other or to all of the obedient and filial children; and what the survivor of these two married people may do, order, ordain, declare, or add to or take from the share of one or the other of the children according to his or her best judgment, it is the desire of both these testators that such shall be fully binding, forceful and restrictive, and shall be of the same effect as if both these married people had executed, ordained and bequeathed it jointly. And they give notice that as their eldest son, Caspar, has modestly requested that both these testating married people and each of their children (whom the living

parents cordially love) would permit that he should enter the Societat Fraternitatis, as he has reached the twentieth year of his age and is so far advanced in judgment that it could be done with the proper understanding, having been prepared thereto; but their said son is advised to wait.

Experience showing that the will of none may be respected, therefore if any of the children of the testators shall fail in due obedience and respect, then shall the surviving parent have full power and authority to disinherit the disobedient and to give his, her or their share to the obedient ones; and this is decreed jointly by both parents by virtue of this instrument.

Seventhly; it is the will and desire of both testators that the survivor of them shall have full power and authority, in case of necessity, to take 1000 thaller for his or her own special use and purposes and to expend the same according to his or her own will or pleasure, or to give or bequeath it according as he or she may please—neither of the testators doubting that the survivor of them will give the children every possible benefit and advantage; and the survivor shall not be called to an accounting by any one concerning this money, nor be responsible to any one for it.

Eighthly: the testators give to their daughter Entgin in advance all her mother's clothing and jewelry, on account of her obedience and good behavior to them, and desire that after their death she shall share in all their property with the other children, share and share alike, if the surviving testator (as above provided) has not otherwise ordered.

Ninthly and lastly: both parents have selected and appointed—the one the other, and the first to die the survivor—as the executor of this their last will; and the survivor promises the one first to die to execute and perform it; and they contract the one with the other, to fully perform and execute this their last will in every particular, as they have agreed. (Here follows a good deal of involved and complicated legal verbiage which does not appear either to mean or to express anything in particular.—Translator.)

Done and performed in the city of Cologne, in the bedchamber of the testators in their house situated under the Goldschmiddten, on the day and year aforesaid, before the devout, etc., Hermann ther Lain, licentiate of law, and Hermann vonn Affelen, who were specially summoned as witnesses.

(Duly attested by Caspar Andree and Petrus a Fossa, Judges of the High Court of Cologne, and by Johann Krith, notary public, "by virtue of papal and imperial authority." The long and involved attestation is omitted.—Translator.)

WILL OF MARGARETHA QUESTENBERGS.

(Dusseldorf State Archives: Wills of Cologne Citizens; Lit: Q. No. 20.)

In the name of the Holy Indivisible Trinity, of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen. I, MARGARETHA QUESTENBERGS, make known, testify and acknowledge hereby openly, as God the Almighty has called me in these my past years through his loving kindness and mercy to the Holy Order of the Brigittiner, therefore I thank most gratefully his Divine grace and pray him to grant me his further support in the execution of that divine estate, that I may so much the better continue the holy calling I have begun, and with less diffi-

culty and hindrance of all worldly thoughts and actions; and to my greater sanctity and happiness. Therefore, in order that after the completion of my vows, or after my natural death, no misunderstanding, contest or error shall arise on account of my worldly goods, I mean to make my last will in the following manner: and do hereby and by virtue of this instrument as such usually or legally, nuncupative or in writing, can, shall, or may be made best and most lasting; and inasmuch as the same may not be as I intended,—as testaments can be contested—it is, notwithstanding, my will that this instrument shall be in force, valid and permanent, as a codicil, or as a gift on account of death, or among the living; also a testimony of God's glory, and as an incentive for pious actions.

And therefore, firstly, I revoke, cancel and annul those wills and testaments I made on May 30, 1623, March 4, 1630, and March 1, 1632, and especially do I hereby declare as of no force and effect all and every of my former gifts, legacies and devises in so far as they are contrary to this my last will; and I wish to have the following disposition accepted as my true last will.

Secondly, I wish (upon my Christian seclusion) to give my soul to Almighty God my creator in the merits of my Redeemer Jesus Christ, thro' the intercession of the most holy Virgin Mary, of the Holy Briggitta, and of all the dear Saints and the Lord's chosen ones; and I leave my body here in this Cloister to be returned to the earth from whence it came, according to the customs of the order.

Thirdly, I give to the officiating Archbishop of Cologne a *turnisch*, and towards the erection of the high Cathedral here also a *turnisch*, or its value, and desire that the value thereof be paid them once for all; further, I bequeath to the children (my dear nieces) of Mr. Caspar Rahmans and his wife Gertrude Kannengiessers—namely, to Margareth 300 and to Elizabeth 200 Cologne daler, each valued at 52 albus; then I bequeath to my dear cousin Caspar and to my niece Catharina Averdunck each 200 reichs daller; and besides this I bequeath to the licentiate Mr. Johann Falckenberg, four rose nobles.

Item. To Mettelen von der Linden and wittiben Buschman 25 daler each at 52 Cologne albus: to my dear cousin Otto von Furden and my niece Gertrude von Furden and wittiben Hardenraths I bequeath each 50 gold-gulden; to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus here in Cologne I bequeath 1,000 Cologne daler, each valued at 52 albus, to pray to God for me and for my dear old parents and for my brother; to the Cloister in the Burghoff at St. Nicholas I bequeath 500 Cologne daler to found therewith a weekly mass, and in the same to remember me, my ancestors and my relatives in prayer, and also to illuminate the image of St. Anna there. To the church and pastor at St. Columben I bequeath 200 Cologne daler so that the officiating pastor may enjoy its income or annual interest, and always take diligent care that the Questenberg mass there be kept up properly every Sunday and holy day during his ministry. To the Convent in the Thornissgasse I bequeath and leave 50 Cologne daler, and they shall therefor at all times whenever necessary wash and clean all *paramenta* and *sacerdotalia ornamenta* belonging to the altar of St. Barbara at St. Columben. To the Augustine and Minnen Brothers here in Cologne (because I belong to the Brotherhood) I bequeath each 100 Cologne daler, and they shall therefor remember me appropriately at all times in their prayers,

which legacy my hereunder appointed executor shall pay and discharge within one year after my decease, from the inherited property, rents and tolls left by me. My moveables and horses and carriages I myself have given to and divided among my spiritual and secular friends and acquaintances; and that which remained I have given and donated of my own free will, irrevocably, to the Cloister Maria Sion. Above all I leave and bequeath to the noble-born Lord Hermann, Count von Questenberg, Lord of Gross-Kolschaw and Pomeisel and Imperial Councillor of His Imperial Majesty, my dear cousin and godfather, and to his gracious son, my godchild, my dwelling on the Bruggen, together with the house next to it, of which one is called "In der Lilien" and the other "Maintz," to have, hold and possess them in their own and indisputable right; and I hereby ordain and confirm what I have promised to my said godchild.

Now, as the institution of the heir is the main and essential work of every testamentorial instrument, I therefore devise all my immoveable inheritance, goods, tolls and rents, situated within and without the city of Cologne, to my true and undoubted executor (for my moveables have already been given away, as above-mentioned), to-wit: the Cloister of Maria Sion in this city (wherein I hope to achieve by God's grace the salvation of my soul, and to end my life) which I wish to have named, placed and instituted, and hereby and by virtue of this instrument do name, place, and institute the same as my executor, as in the best and most enduring manner it could, should or might be done, directing and commanding them within one year after my death (which may the merciful God in His kindness send me in his own good time) to execute the above-named legacies and to transfer the inheritance specified as situated on the Bruggen to my dear noble-born cousin and godfather Lord Hermann, Count von Questenbergh and his gracious son, my godchild.

Sixthly, I hereby also will that my dear noble-born cousin and godfather, Lord Hermann, Count von Questenberg, on account of the affection I bear him, reserve and keep for himself my above-named inheritance, rents and tolls, to keep and collect the same, and that His Grace shall have power after my departure from this temporary life to have them transferred to himself from my aforementioned executor, the Cloister Maria Sion, so that His Grace may enjoy the said legacies fully, without any deduction falcediæ trebellianicæ, or under whatever form it may be done, within the specified time. And I leave to the said Cloister Maria Sion (in memory of me and my family) as its inheritance and property, my wine-garden situated in the Ortmansgasse, and also the income of the 1,000 gold-gulden which my dear deceased father loaned to the Burgomaster and Council of the city of Cologne in the year 1590; and also 3,000 gold-gulden in gold, or its value, absolutely, without any deduction falcediæ trebellianicæ, or under whatever form it may be done, to be paid in cash and so delared within half a year after my natural death, and before the close of the whole year to execute and pay fully the above-named legacies and the 3,000 gold-gulden to the Cloister Sion, and to liquidate the Rheinfeld claim and all other demands, burdens and debts; which Cloister is also to be paid outstanding house-rents, rents, tolls and incomes which may accrue during my life and also up to the time of my death, or may become due during the year after my death; and it is also to have and enjoy under satisfactory receipts the above-

named legacies and the paid-over and receipted 3,000 gold-gulden mentioned above. Then His Grace shall also arrange a satisfactory reversion of the annual rents due and assigned to the Cloister and also all other remaining rent-orders, letters, seals, *schreinfuss* and other written documents relating to my properties, goods and rents exclusive of the aforesaid loan of 1,000 gold-gulden to the present Burgomaster and Council and those that refer to the wine garden in the Ortmansgasse (which shall remain the inheritance and property of the aforesaid Cloister, besides the 3,000 gold-gulden). But should such execution and payment of these legacies and the 3,000 gold-gulden not take place before the expiration of the year, then the aforesaid Cloister Sion shall remain exclusively my instituted heir in all my aforesaid legacies, goods and rents, and the bequests devised to my dear noble cousin and godfather, Lord Hermann, Count von Questenbergh, shall then be closed and terminated. And I further will and bequeath to the aforesaid Cloister Sion whatever property may come to me by the death of relatives or friends to have an heir's right as an inheritance and to hold, to sell or to transfer, as it may happen to please them. I have however expressly reserved to myself in this instrument, and do hereby reserve by virtue of this my last will before notary, justices and witnesses, and also under my hand and signature, the right to change, to increase, to decrease, to totally annul and revoke this will and to substitute another in its place, and to order that anything I may add, diminish or increase herein shall be binding and in full force none the less than if it were embodied herein word for word.

Finally, I have signed this my last will with my own hand, deliberately, and after due consideration, and have sealed it with the usual seal of my dear deceased noble father (which I have also used at all times and have kept as my own to please him) and thereafter have sealed it with a ribbon, and also affirmed it on the outside with my own hand and with my deceased and noble father's seal, all in the presence of the justices, notary and witnesses whom I have specially chosen and called for that purpose; and I have acknowledged this instrument to them as my last will, after which (in order to keep it secret and private) it was legally signed in their presence (while they were looking on) inside and outside, and sealed and closed in the form of a nuncupative testament or as a document, as a codicil, a devise by reason of death or other free contract among the living, as it may or might or could be done legally in the best form and according to custom, and also in accordance with sacred usages.

Done in Cologne in the Cloister of St. Maria Sion, in the year of our dear Lord Jesus Christ 1636, Thursday, January 31st.

[L. S.] MARGARETTA VON QUESTENBERGH.

Brief on the Outside of the Will.

This is my, Margaretta von Questenbergh's, last will, which I have declared and executed in this manner after full deliberation, this January 31st in the year 1636. MARGERETTA VON QUESTENBERGH. [L. S.]

Walramus Blanckenberg ad hoc requisitus subscripsit et sigillnavit anno 1636, 31 Januarij. [L. S.]

Arnoldus Calenius ad hoc requisitus subscripsit et subsignavit anno 1636, 31 Januarij. [L. S.]

At the request and solicitation of the aforesaid testatrix, Margaretta von Questenbergh, I, Hermannus Happenium, after Her Grace had declared this to be her last will, and signed it inside and also above with her own hand, and also sealed it with her father's seal instead of her own, together with the other hereinafter named witnesses, as an attestation of its authenticity have signed it with my own hand and sealed with my usual seal. Done this 31st January in the year 1636. [L. S.]

Similarly have I, Joannes Staell sacellanus ecclesia, St. Joannis Bapt: licentiat minimus, upon the request of the virgin testatrix, and in attestation and witness of authenticity, subscribed with my own hand and sealed with my usual seal. Also done this 31 January, 1636. [L. S.]

(Antonius Huntum, Joannes Will, and Jan Brantthoff, made attestations similar to Staell's; and so did Joannes Wickhovius, of Cologne, except that he sealed with the usual seal of the co-witness Joannes Will, on account of having none of his own. Joannes Vackel, tutor, also made a similar attestation, using the seal of Anthony Hontum.)

In God's name, amen. Be it hereby known to all that in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1636, in the fourth indiction of the Romerzinzaal, but under the rule and government of the most illustrious, puissant and unconquerable Prince and Lord, Prince Ferdinand (of that name the other) by the grace of God chosen Roman Emperor at all times of several domains in Germany, of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia, King and Grand Duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Steyer, Carndt, Crain and Wurtemberg, Count of Hapsburg, Tyrell and Gortz; in the reign of our most gracious Prince and Lord His Imperial Majesty of the Roman Empire in the seventeenth, of the Hungarian in the eighteenth, of the Bohemian in the nineteenth year, on Thursday, January 31, about the third hour after noon, I have summoned before myself in the above-mentioned Cloister Maria Sion, in the front room up stairs, the noble, much honored and virtuous virgin Margaretta von Questenberg, a novice of the Sacred Order of Saint Brigitta here in Cologne, sound in body, going and standing, and also of good intelligent speech, mind and reason, as may be easily seen and discerned; also the devout, highly-learned Herr Walramum Blanckenberg and Arnoldum Calenium, respectively doctor of law and licentiate, and Justices of the High Temporal Court here in Cologne, before me, Laurentium Mey, Imperial immatriculated notary public, and also the above-named witnesses, namely: Hermannus Happenium, Joannes Staell, Arnoldus Honthum, Joannes Wickhovius, Joannes Will, Joannes Vackell and Joannes Brandthoff, and upon their appearance I submitted this identical parchment and announced and declared expressly and in plain words that the instrument (and they so understanding it) was the disposition and institution of her last will, and had been signed on the inside with her own hand in the presence of us all and also sealed with the usual seal of her deceased noble father instead of with her own, and afterwards tied with a red and white ribbon; and also attested on the outside with her own signature and her noble father's seal; and thereafter the aforementioned justices and also the notary and witnesses were separately asked and requested by her to witness this act and to attest this the disposition of her last will with their respective signatures and seals. Thereupon I, notary of the testatrix, above all was to

prepare one or more open instrument or instruments for the fee, and to add especially an attestation to this testament; and then not to deny nor to refuse this wish of the said virgin testatrix, the aforementioned justices and witnesses have acceded thereto, and upon request have respectively confirmed and attested it with their signatures as may be seen from what precedes, also their seals; all of which they soon afterwards acknowledged fully in the best of all manners before me, the notary, and the devout and respected Joannes Meyputz, of Newkirchen, and Joannes Krieckel, of Walpenberg, who were separately called for that purpose and are reputable witnesses; whereupon I, notary, after all and everything above-described had occurred as a continuous act, as related, prepared therefrom the present public instrument (which, on account of other business, has been engrossed by my amanuensis) and have signed the same with my own hand, and have also attested it with my own usual notarial seal as especially required for attestation and witness of authenticity. Actum ut supra. [L. S.]

WILL OF LORD CONSTANTINE FERDINAND, COUNT von QUESTENBERG.

(Royal Archives, Dusseldorf; Wills of Cologne Citizens; Lit: Q. No. 18a.)

In the name of the Most Holy Indivisible Trinity, Amen: Be it known to all who may see, read or hear this, that in the year 1646 after the holy birth of our dear Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, under the rule and government of our Sovereign Prince and Lord, Lord Ferdinand, of this name the third, chosen Roman Emperor and at all times ruler of several of the countries in Germany—Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, and Crotia; and King of Slavonia, Grand Duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Steyer, Carncia, Crain and Wurtemberg; Count of Tyrol and Hapsburg; in the 12th year of the reign of him, our most gracious Lord His Imperial Majesty of the Holy Roman Empire, and in the Holy Empire's free city of Cologne, on Wednesday the 3d of June, before the well-born, devout and highly-learned Sir Johann Jacob Weyerstrass and Johan Michael Hermanni, doctors of the law, and both Justices of the High Temporal Court, to me Johann Dietrich Clandt, an immatriculated and approved Notary by virtue of the power vested in the Pope and His Roman Imperial Majesty, and further to those hereafter-named trustworthy and especially qualified witnesses, personally has come and appeared Lord Constantine Ferdinand, Count von Questenberg, begotten son of the noble Lord Hermann, Count von Questenberg, Lord of Gross-Kolschaw, Pomeisel, Strogetitz, and Erdtberg, Court Councillor of His Roman Imperial Majesty, and his also noble wife Elizabetha Constantia (born von Lyskirchen)—and has verbally and clearly declared and said that he, by undoubted inspiration of the Holy Ghost and the will of Divine mercy, of his own free will and well-considered intention, without any threats, force, fear, or any other persuasion or inducement, has decided in his heart and mind to take the spiritual vows of the Cloister of the Discalceaten of the Order of St. Theresa, situated here in Cologne, and has entered and closed, and taken the name of *Frater Celestinus a Jesu Maria*, and as his year of probation is completed and finished, he has finally resolved and concluded to accept this station forever, perform his profession, and serve Almighty God there and in

that Order (which may be a divine honor to it and salvation and blessedness to his soul) all the days of his life. And further, that he, of his own free will and well-considered intention, had informed his dearest noble father and mother before this, and has received their consent, with their wishes of Divine blessing; and he also declared himself sound of body and mind, *extra clausuram*, of his pleasure, going, standing and speaking before this of his profession (by which he suffers a spiritual death with respect to the world and its possessions) yet he has a free will over that property which his honored parents have given him for his free disposition; and further that he has resolved to give and dispose of it; and he first of all declared himself to be of sound and free mind, and more than seven feet tall; that he dedicated his most valuable treasure, the soul entrusted to him, both now and at the time of its leaving his body, to the mercy of God, in order that He may give him in the Holy Order mercy and aid, and after death immeasurable bliss and happiness through the intervention of the most holy Virgin Mary, of the holy Father Joseph, and the holy Mother Theresa; but he ordered however that his body be interred according to the customs of the Holy Order. He desires that his much-beloved noble father and mother shall pray diligently for him, the noble testator, and deposes that from true paternal love and affection they desire to honor God Almighty and the Holy Order; and that they have declared to him, their son, of their own free will and out of love to him, that besides the payment of both vestiments and the necessary costs of his profession they will also give and deliver to him in a lawful manner, once for all, the sum of 7,000 Cologne thaler, each valued at 52 albus.

In consideration of this the noble testator made this further deposition: that he bequeaths a dwelling situated in Serineo S. Columbae descending from the Questenberg family and called "zum Mayntz," together with the rented house descended to him from his deceased maiden aunt Margaret von Questenberg,—to his noble father, reserving in every way the rental; but certain dwellings (in addition to being encumbered with ten gold-gulden of perpetual ground-rent) were so old, dilapidated and decayed that he did not find it advisable to invest the Holy Order therewith; and he therefore so requested and induced his dear parents that they resolved upon the acceptance of the property and perpetual ground rent, and to give therefore 3,000 thaler for the equal and free disposition of the noble *exponitis;* and as this resolution of his much honored parents (made out of love for him) shall become a special gratification to the Order, he therefore accepts it with great gratitude and with filial obedience, not doubting but the most gracious God will repay the good deed and kindness in other ways to their benefit.

While then the before-mentioned Lord Hermann, Count von Questenberg, Lord of Gross-Kolschaw, Pomeisel, Strogetitz and Erdtberg, Court Councillor of His Roman Imperial Majesty, together with his consort the noble Elizabetha Constantina, Countess von Questenburg (born von Lyskirchen) before the aforementioned Justices of the Temporal Court, before me, Notary, and before the witnesses named at the end, personally appeared, and of their own free will declared that they had bequeathed and undertaken by virtue of this instrument and will to substantially dispose in favor of their aforementioned son, not only the sum amounting in all to 10,000 Cologne thaler, but also to pay the same according to his future order.

By virtue of this the variously-mentioned noble testator has closed, annulled and cancelled all and every contract and donation, however named or contrary in any way to the intention of this his last will: and he does this hereby, and by virtue of the same authorizes that there be given to the present Lord Archbishop of Cologne, and the Lord Prince Elector of Cologne, as also for the purpose of aiding in the building of the high Cathedral here in Cologne, each a *tornisch*, or the proper value thereof, once for all. In accordance herewith he declared with well-considered mind, free will, and by his own impulse, that the following disposition shall be made (deducting . . . and the professional costs connected with the 10,000 Cologne thaler) namely: 1,000 shall be paid in cash and given to the Convent here in Cologne, as also for its disposition: 1,000 to Prague; and 1,000 to the holy nuns of the Discalceaten Order here in the Schnurgasse; these three places (here and at the aforementioned Prague) to receive the sums in cash, after he has taken his final vows. Further, the noble *disponents* directs for the erection of an Erimitory in their convent situated in this free city of Cologne of the Holy Empire, 2,000 of the aforementioned thaler, so that they will be applied in this matter without doubt, and to that end are to be paid before the end of the year.

And thirdly it is the will of the noble testator that in the year 1649, 1,000 Cologne thaler, and in the year 1650, 1,000 similar thaler, each time before the end of the years named, shall be paid—the one to the convent here, and the other to the Holy Discalceaten Nuns in the Schnurgasse for the building of their cloister; from which first 1,000 the Convent of the P. P. Discalceatorum here shall give to the convent of the same order at Regenspurg 300 thaler for the liquidation of that indebtedness with which it is burdened by Marxen von Beyweg, and thereafter 500 reichs thaler to the convent of the same Order at Augspurg for the purpose of satisfying Lord Kasper Acht and Lady Gertrude Broelmans heirs *prætensions*: but with the condition that where the said indebtedness amounts to a greater sum it shall be paid by them, and that the aforementioned convent at Augspurg first be given 200 reichs thaler which have lately been bequeathed to them (on April 7th) *in testamentis Fra: Clementis a Corona Spinea*, of the present convents *professi*, given for the benefit of this convent: otherwise, however, and in . . . only, 300 reichs thaler to be given for the payment of the above-mentioned indebtedness of the Convent of the P. P. Discalceatorum at Augspurg; and afterwards to the convent at Trient of the same Order 100 Cologne thaler; and to the Convent Eremi in Belgium, not far from the city of Namur, 50 similar thaler.

Fourthly, the noble testator wills that from the eighth 1,000 thaler the following legacies shall be executed by his much-beloved lady-mother at her first opportunity, and if possible before the expiration of this year; namely: to the highly venerable noble-born Lord Johann Conradt von Lyskirchen . . .; to his much-beloved noble uncle St. Cuniberte of Cologne, 150 Cologne thaler as a remembrance; to the Arch-Brotherhood of the Holy Rosary among the Holy Dominicans, 150 thaler; to the Fathers of the Brotherhood of the Society of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 150 Cologne thaler; to the Brotherhood of the Holy Cross among the Capucins here, 150 Cologne thaler at *eorum institute*, and in so far as it is not used for any ornamental purposes it shall be disposed according to the will, desire, wishes and order of his much-beloved lady-

mother. He also bequeaths to his much-beloved cousin the noble-born Elizabeth Constantia von Lyskirchen, and to his much-beloved sister the noble-born maiden Elizabeth Constantia, Countess von Questenberg, each 75 Cologne thaler, for their free disposal: and to the most venerable noble-born Nun, Margaretta von Lyskirchen, present Abbess of the Cloister of St. Aprum; and also to the devout noble-born Gertrude Trudt von Lyskirchen, novitiate at St. Gertrude's here; and finally to his kinsman the right reverend P. Johann Averdunck, of the Society of Priests,—to each of the same 50 thaler in remembrance. And to his much-beloved cousin von Lyskirchin, the holy nun at St. Cecelia, 20 thaler; to the right reverend highly-learned Johann Bolte, his former confessor, of the Society of the Priests of Jesus, 18; and to Johann Pingio, pastor in Lechenich, in acknowledgement of his good . . . 20 of the aforesaid thaler, with the request that they procure therewith a glass window for the pastoral dwelling at Lechenich.

Finally, the noble testator bequeaths to the convent here the remaining 2,000 thaler, which however shall not be paid to the benefit of the convent here before the death of his dear parents, as the times offer a better investment, and it might be their opportunity and good will to pay it earlier, and to lay the foundation of a Cloister either on the Rhine or the Moselstrohm: and if such can be done . . . ; and by virtue of the fundamental law of all testaments *institutio heredis* the noble testator institutes, names and orders (without force or pressure) the heirs to his certain, true, right and undoubted testament, also its executors, the noble-born Lord Hermann, Count von Questenberg, Lord of Gross-Kolschaw, Pomeisel, Strogetitz and Erdtberg, Imperial Councillor of His Roman Imperial Majesty, and Countess Elizabetha Constantina von Questenberg (born von Lyskirchen), his much beloved noble father and mother, and with them also the noble-born Lord Norbert Hermann, Count von Questenberg, and Lady Elizabetha Constantina, Countess von Questenberg, his noble brother and sister, according to the disposition of all his estate real and personal, cases of inheritance, death and accident which might befal the noble testator now or later, *quoquunque modo*, not to change it to *succedirен*, but to manage and handle as it pleases them without the intervention or opposition of any one. And the frequently-mentioned noble testator, again and again thanking his highly-honored dear parents for everything given him for his free use and disposition. . . .

(The balance of this will—about half a page—is obliterated and lost).

THE QUESTENBERG FAMILY OF COLOGNE.

(From Fahne's *Cologne, Julic and Berghish Families*, I, 345–'6.)

QUESTENBERG.—A Cologne family which, remarkable as it is, rose in three generations from ordinary burghers to Baron, Count, Imperial Count, and Prince. The genealogy is as follows:

I. B. von Questenberg. Children: 1. Henricus, m. Cath. ——; 2. Johes; 3. *Bertold*, m. Margherita von Blitterswich, 1471: 4. Goddert, m. Christina Schlasgin.

II. Bertold von Questenberg (3 above). Children: 1. *Johan*, m. Christina von Aich; 2. Entgin.

III. Johan Questenberg (1 above). Children: 1. *Bertold*, in 1532 m. Margaretta von Kleppinak; 2. Cunegundis, in 1542 m. Peter von Heimbach; 3. Margaretha; 4. Anna, m. Alexander von du Ehren.

IV. Berthold von Questenberg (1 above). Children: 1. Everhard, matriculated 1544; 2. *Gerhard*, m. Cathrina von Thirlaen; 3. Johan, died 1587; 4. Bartold, m. Anna von Kannengeisen, and their daughter died in Cloister in Syon; 5. Caspar; 6. Christina, m. Otto von Furde.

V. Gerard von Questenberg (2 above). Children: 1. *Gerard*, Baron von Questenberg, Imperial Lord of the Exchecquer and Vice War President, died 1646; m. Maria von Underholz; 2. Herman, Baron von Questenberg, Imperial Lord of the Exchecquer and Minister to Ferdinand III; m. first, Polixena von Otten, no children; secondly, Elizabeth Constantina von Lyskirchen, and of their four children Ferdinand Constantine, Robertus and Herman Wenceslaus died unmarried, and Elizabeth Constantina m. Gundacker, Prince of Diedrichstien, Imperial Confidential Councillor and Chief Chamberlain; 3. Caspar, abbott of the Cloister Strahoff at Prague, Imperial Confidential Councillor at Prague. A very learned man, whose biography has been printed several times in Prague.

VI. Baron Gerhard von Questenberg (1 above). Children: 1. *John Anton*, Earl and Lord von Questenberg, born Jan. 15, 1633; Imperial Lord of the Exchecquer, died Oct. 14, 1686; m. Maria Cathrina, Baroness von Stadler, born 1641, died 1686; 2. Franz; 3. Theresia, abbess in Porto Coll. at Vienna; 4. Maria Constantina, m. Johan Franz, Earl of Lamberg; 5. Elizabeth Catherina, m. Johan Jakob, Earl of Brandies.

VII. Johan Anton, Earl and Lord von Questenberg (1 above). Children: 1. Johan Adam, Earl and Lord von Questenberg, Baron of Peutschau, Gabborn, Pirton, Mies, Baron of Jaromeritz, Pauschitz, Jakoban, Rapolden and Sighardskirchen; born Feb. 23, 1678; Imperial Court Councillor, Confidential Councillor and Lord of the Exchecquer, died in 1752; m. first, Maria Antonio, Countess Truches von Wallburg, Star and Order Lady, who died in 1736, and by whom there were no children; second, in 1738, Maria Antonia, Countess von Kaunitz-Rietburg, Lady of the Star and Order, by whom he had two children—daughters—the eldest, Maria Carolina, born Nov. 4, 1742, m. Priesgolt, Earl of Kuffstein: and the youngest, who is not named, married and had two sons.

And thus terminated this line of the family of Questenberg. There was also a line in Silesia.

Fahne also gives (I, 345–'6) an account of the confirmation of the arms of Questenberg by the Cologne Senate; which confirmation appears to have been given in 1678 on the application of that branch of the family that went to Austria, and it repeats almost in detail the genealogy given above. Baron Gerhard von Questenberg (VI) went to Austria, probably soon after 1600, and founded the Austrian branch of the family.

LETTERS.

COLOGNE, Sept. 16, 1899.—In the inclosure I send you: (1) A list of the MS. and books examined for you. (2) Register pertaining to the history of the Questenberg family from 1418 to 1515. (3) Copy of the coat of arms of the Cologne family of Questenberg, from the official Wappenbuch. (4) Copy of a very incomplete family tree from Fahne's *Rhenish Families*.

From the register submitted it is seen that members of the family have lived in Bortefelde (near Brunswick), Danzig and Deventer, and with the Hanseatic business in London and Antwerp, as well as Cologne.

Tillmann Questenberg became a citizen of Cologne in 1427. He married Sybilla von Suchteln. He was apparently born in Bortefelde, and lived in his younger years in London as a merchant of the Hanseatic League. He died in 1445–'6. Bertold Questenberg, mentioned in London in 1432, seems to have been the brother of Tilmann, though there is no certain proof. It seems likely that the Cologne Senator Bertold or Bertram (Bertrand) Questenberg, who is mentioned until 1481, and is first mentioned in 1442 (as a cloth merchant) and married Margareth —— in 1445, was Tilmann's son.

Questenberg is, as you will see from the inclosures, a very common German town name. A history of the township Questenberg, in the Harz, has been written by Karl Meyer. In Cologne the family died out before 1797. Do you know that the Austrian Councillor of War, von Questenberg, is a principal character in Schiller's *Picolomini?*

Dr. HERMANN KEUSSEN,
City Archive Keeper.

COLOGNE, Jan. 11, 1900.—The word *Questen* is undoubtedly derived from the German word *Quast*, which means in English, crest, plume, tuft, tassell, etc. The family is of Saxon origin, most likely, because the Brunswick town of Questenberg lies within the territory of the Saxon race. . . . The Questenberg coat of arms I sent you is contained in the official Wappenbuch of Cologne, and is therefore authentic. . . . In the Cologne City Museum there is a portrait of an old lady of the Questenberg family, painted in 1552. It is most likely that of Cunegundis von Questenberg, who married Peter von Heimbach, the Burgomaster. The portrait is the work of the renowned artist Bartholomaeus Bruyn. . . .

Dr. HERMANN KEUSSEN.

From Ritter's Geographical and Statistical Dictionary:

1. *Questenberg.*—A village in Prussia, district Merceelburg, township Sangerhausen, 380 E., surrounded by very high, steep mountains. Near by are the ruins of Castle Questenberg.

2. *Questenberg.*—A village in Saxony; district, Dresden; Court-house, Meissen. 201 E.

COLOGNE, Nov. 27, 1899.—The current directories of the below-named cities have been searched for the name Questenberg, but without success, to wit: Aarhen, Alton, Augsburg, Berlin, Borhum, Bonn, Brunswick, Bremen, Bres-

lau, Brussells, Belgien, Coblenz. Crefeld, Cassell, Chemnitz, Charlottenburg, Danzig, Darmstadt, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Dortmund, Essen, Esheweiler, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Gelsenkirchen, Gladbach, Hamburg, Hanover, Iserlohn, Konigsburg, Konstanz, Leipsic, Madeburg, Mainz, Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, Munster in Westphalia, Munich, Neuss, Oberhausen, Osnabruck, Paris, Saarbrucken, Rerklinghausen, Solingen, Stettin, Strasburg in Alsace, Stuttgart, Tries, Vienna, and Weisbaden. In the directory of Hamburg was found the name of the widow Rob: Quastenberg, I. Oberaltenallee, 76. . . . The wills of the Cologne family of Questenberg are preserved in the Royal State Archives at Dusseldorf, the superintendent of which you should address if you wish copies of the wills.

Dr. Hermann Keussen.

Vienna, Austria-Hungary, July 3, 1899.—Replying to your courteous inquiry of the 18th ultimo in regard to the address of any one of the Questenberg family in Austria, I beg to inform you that the family was originally from Cologne, Germany, and that the last one of that name, Count Johann Adam Questenberg, died in the year 1752 without male issue. He conferred the use of his coat of arms, but not his title, by will, to Domeniens Andreas, Count of Kaunitz-Rietburg, and this act was ratified by the Empress Maria Theresa, of Austria, in 1761.

Alvesto P. Hogue,
U. S. Consul-General.

II.

ENGLISH DOCUMENTS.

1442, Aug. 5. (Patent Roll, 20 Henry VI, part 3, membrane 23d.) The King to Robert Colege, our servant at arms: The merchants of the Hanse residing in London have complained to Us that six packs of cloths belonging to Robert Blitherswyk and Bertrand Questenberg, merchants of the Hanse, also residing in London, properly customed and crocketted, which the said Robert and Bertrand intended to convey to the town of Faversham by water, thence by land to Dover, and thence to Calais, have been taken away by certain armed malefactors, being in a boat belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, near the town of Quenesburgh, to the great damage of the said Robert and Bertrand, who have begged Us to help them to recover their goods. Now We, considering the leagues and friendship which have existed between Us and Our progenitors and those of Germany, and willing to treat all the merchants of Germany in Our kingdom of England, and coming here, as Our friends and well wishers, command you to go to all the ports and coasts where said cloths might have come, and there to enquire in whose hands they have come, and to arrest those in whose hands they are found, until the said Robert and Bertrand have proved those cloths to be theirs, and to put the thieves in prison until We shall give orders for their release. Witness: Ourself at Dogmersfeld, 5 August, 1442.

(Mr. J. M. Cowper, of Canterbury, writes (Sept. 1, 1899): "That is a curious incident about Bertrand Questenberg, as the cloths would go from Faversham through Canterbury to Dover. The 'Quenesburgh' mentioned is, of course, Queenborough.")

1490–1504. Mr. J. M. Cowper writes (April 2, 1899): "I find in the old MS. city records of Canterbury that Augustine Questyngbury, tailour, appears in 1490, when he paid xvj d. to be allowed to exercise his craft in the ward of Westgate, Canterbury. I have traced him under the forms of Questyngborough, Questynbury, Questynborow, Questyngbery, etc., until 1504, when he appears as Austyn Questyngbury. Generally his name appears among the intrantes to the ward, when he paid his annual fee, which was more often 16 pence, but sometimes 12 pence. Sometimes he appears as owing one payment."

1507. (Canterbury City Records.) John Questenbury became an apprentice to William Warlowe, whose trade is not given; nor is there any further mention of John Q.

1510. Mr. Cowper writes (May 14, 1899): "The Canterbury City Records show that Augustine Questynbury paid his yearly dues as 'tailour' from 1490 to 1510, after which his name does not appear again."

1522-1525. (Canterbury City Records.) Thomas Questynbery, Glasyer, is entered in the "Accompte of ye Receytes receyved of diurse intrantes," at Canterbury, paying in 1523 and 1524 xij d., and in 1525 xvj d.; after which there is no further mention of him.

1538-1543. (Canterbury City Records.) Henry Questynbery, shoemaker, paid iij s. iiij d. yearly as an intrante from 1538 to 1543, in which year he became a freeman of the city of Canterbury.

1543, Sept. 13. (City Records of Canterbury.) Henry Questynbery, shoemaker, admitted a freeman of Canterbury and paid 13/4.

1551, Aug. 2. (Canterbury City Records.) "Itm: rec. of peter london for thenrolment of Marks (Marcus) Questenborow, his apprentice, ij s. j d."

1551-2. (Canterbury City Records.) Walt' Ventyman enrolled as the apprentice of Henry Questenbury.

1563, Oct. 17. (Registers of Leeds Parish, Kent.) Millicent Quessenberry, filias Henrici, baptized.

1564, April 2. (Canterbury City Records.) "Item: ye ij of Aprill and yere aforesaid Marks' Qwestenbery, off Canterbury, shoemaker, was admitted and sworn to ye lib'ties of this cittie, for ye whitche he p. nt. (paid not), be caws he was ye son of Harry Qwestynberry, who was a ffreeman before ye birthe of ye said Mks." (Marcus.) [This shows that Marcus Q. was born before 1543, the year his father, Henry Q., was admitted a freeman).

1565, Nov. 14. (Registers of Leeds Parish, Kent.) Johannes Quessenberi, filius Henrici, baptized.

1567-'8, Jan. 2. (Leeds registers.) Christoffer Quessenberry, filius Henrici, baptized.

1570, Aug. 20. (Leeds Registers). John Quessonberry, filius Henrici, baptized.

1573, April 26. (Leeds Registers). George Quessonberry, filius Henrici, baptized.

1576, June 25. (Registers of All Saints' Church, Canterbury). Amye Questenbury, baptized. (Parents' names not given).

1576-'7, Feb. 19. (Leeds Registers). Richard Quessenberry, filius Henrici, baptized.

1577, Dec. 5. (Leeds Registers). Milicent Quessonberry, buried.

1578, Nov. 15. (Leeds Registers). Jacobus (James) Quessonberry, filius Henrici, baptized.

1581, Sept. 3. (Leeds Registers). Johannes Quessenberry, filius Henrici, baptized.

1597, May 26. (Registers of All Saints, Canterbury). Marck Queshenbury was buried.

1603-'4, March 19. (Leeds Registers). Mildred Quessonberry, uxor Henrici, sepultus fuit.

1601, May 6. (Leeds Registers). Mildred Quessenbery, filia Jacobi (James) baptizatus fuit.

1605. The churchwarden's books of Leeds Parish, Kent, show that Hary Questenbery (as he signed his name) was one of the churchwardens of the parish in 1605.

1605-'6, Jan. 5. (Leeds Registers). John Quessenberry, filius Jacobi (James) baptized.

1606, April 24. (Canterbury Marriage Licences). Edward Bowles, of Dover, and Ann Quessenburrie, of Canterbury, licensed to marry.

1608, March 16. (Registers of Bromley Parish, Kent). Thomas, the son of James Questenbury, was baptized.

1614, July 2. (Close Roll, 12 James I, part 3). Indenture made the 2d July, 1614, between Peter Ellis, of Southfleete, in the county of Kent, gent., on the one part, and Henry Questenburie, son of John Questenburie, late of the City of Rochester, in the said county of Kent, deceased, on the other part, Witnesseth that the said Peter Ellis for and in consideration of £20 paid by the friends of the said Henry Questenburie, and in consideration of divers costs and charges which Jane Johnson, now wife of Robert Johnson, of Southfleete, gent., natural mother of said Henry Questenburie, bestowed upon Alice Ellis, mother of Peter Ellis, being nearly 100 years of age at her death, cherishing and keeping the said Alice in the house of the said Jane unto the hour of her death, and for divers other charges also bestowed upon the said Peter for his maintenance and keeping with the said Jane in all things necessary for the sustenance of his life many years past, and so is mynded unto the hour of his death; and also for that Alice, the now wife of the said Peter, doth live apart from the said Peter and cannot be conformed in any due manner to live with him—Hath given and granted, bargained and sold unto the said Henry Questenburie his heirs and assigns forever all that messuage or tenement called Rowsden, two barns, gardens, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 2 acres of woodland, lying and being now or late in 12 severall parcells, containing by estimation forty and two acres, more or less, with all and singular their appurtenances whatsoever, lying and being in Marden, in the county of Kent, in the occupation of Edmond Ellis, of Otham, Kent, gent. And also that messuage in Maidstone, in Wick street, and all other messuages, lands, &c., of Peter Ellis, situate within the county of Kent. (NOTE.—Marden is near Maidstone.)

1620, Aug. 20. (Rochester Wills—Abstract). I, James Questenbury, of East Greenwich, in County Kent, yeoman. . . . My body to be buried at the discretion of my executors. . . . I bequeath all my lands, tenements, rent charges, annuities and hereditaments whatsoever lying in Leeds in County Kent to John Questenburye, my eldest son, and his heirs, he paying yearly out of the same to my son Thomas Questenbury for his life 30 shillings. If the said annuity be not paid it will be lawful for the said Thomas to enter into the said premises and to dis-

train, and to take away the distresses until the said money be paid. If my said son John die without issue of his body, then the said lands, etc., shall lineally descend to the said Thomas Questenbury, my youngest son, and his heirs; and for default I give the same to Mildred Questenbury, my daughter, and her heirs forever. I also give the said Mildred one brass pot and one brass chaffer, which were my grandmother's. The residue of all my goods I give to Joan Questenbury, my wife, whom I make sole executrix. I entreat my friend, Henry Shorye, of East Greenwich, yeoman, to be overseer of this, my will. . . . Witnesses: John Androes, Reginald Gleydell. (Proved 20 October, 1620, by the relict).

1620, Sept. 16. (Registers of East Greenwich parish, Kent). James Questenburie was buried. (NOTE.—The parish clerk writes that this is the only entry of the name Q. on the East Greenwich parish registers.)

1624, April 30. (Registers of All Saints, Canterbury). Anne Questenburye, widdowe, buryed.

1624, May 19. (Marriage Licences, Bishop of London). John Griffin, of the City of Westminster, gentleman, widower, 60, and Joane Questonbury, 40, widow of James Questonbury, licensed to be married at St. Peter's Paul's Wharf, London.

1625, Dec. 5. (Marriage Licences, Bishop of London). Maurice Eady, gentleman, of St. Dunstan's, West, bachelor, 22, and Anne Questonbury, of same, spinster, 24, licensed to be married at St. Faith's.

1626. (Feet of Fines, Kent, Trinity Term, 2 Charles I). Final agreement made at Westminster on the Morrow of Holy Trinity, 2 Charles I. between Henry Questenbury and Henry Austine, pltfs., and Andrew Evans and Margaret, his wife, and Walter Harflete, gent., and others, defts, concerning the Manor of Deane Place with the appurtenances and 10 acres of land, 120 acres of pasture and 60 acres of wood, in Meopham and Luddesdown, whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned in the said Court, and the said Andrew and Margaret, Walter and the others acknowledged the said premises to be the right of the said Henry Questenbury as those which he and Henry Austine had of their gift, and the same remised to the said Henry Questenbury and Henry Austine, and to the heirs of the said Henry Questenbury forever. And for this acknowledgement and fine the said Henry Questenbury and Henry Austine gave to the said Andrew and Margaret, Walter and others, £320 sterling.

1627, May. (Records in Maidstone Library). H. Questenbery, of Hoo (near Rochester), was witness to a covenant between Sir Richard Leveson, of Litshull, Salop, K. B., on the one part, and John Codd, gentleman, Mayor of Rochester, on the other.

1628, May 6. (Close Roll, 4 Charles I, part 3). Indenture made between Peter Maplesden, of Lydde, County Kent, gent., and Robert Maplesden, of Lydde, gent., brother to Peter Maplesden, of the first part:

Henry Clerke, of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire, and John Cobham the younger, of Rochester, Kent, of the second part; and Thomas Hamond, of Rochester, and Henry Questenbury, of Rochester, gent., of the third part—concerning a messuage in the parishes of St. Nicholas, Rochester, and St. Margaret, Rochester. [NOTE.—No further information in this instrument about Henry Questenbury.]

1628. (Feet of Fines, Kent. Trinity Term, 4 Charles I). Final agreement made at Westminster in the Octaves of Holy Trinity, 4 Charles I, between Thomas Thatcher, plt., and John Questenbury, Thomas Questenbury, William Welch and Mildred, his wife, defts., concerning 2 messuages, 3 gardens and 3 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Leeds, Kent. Whereupon a covenant was summoned in the said Court, and the said John and Thomas Questenbury and William and Mildred acknowledged the said premises to be the right of the said Thomas Thatcher, and the same remised to him and his heirs forever. For this acknowledgement and fine the said Thomas Thatcher gave to the said John and Thomas Questenbury, William and Mildred, £60 sterling.

1638, Dec. 6. (Canterbury Marriage Licences). Henry Questenbury, of Maidstone, Kent, gentleman, surety on the marriage bond of Josiah Janes, and Ann Gilbert.

1640, Oct. 20. (Chancery Bills and Answers, Charles I. Bundle Q 1, No. 59). Henry Questenbury, of Maidstone, in County Kent, gentleman, complains that he became indebted to Ellis Ellis, of Otham, in said county, gentleman, in several sums of money, and entered into several bonds for the payment thereof, and that about August, 1634, plt. and the said Ellis came to an accounting touching the said money, which amounted to about £20, and pltf's mother being entitled to several messuages in the City of Rochester, in County Kent, which were then unjustly kept from her, and she intending to take "course at lawe" for the recovery thereof, but being destitute of money to pay the costs thereof, and of friends to help her, interested the said Ellis to help her therein, who agreed to accept a lease from her of the said messuages, so that he might in his own name bring an "ejecion firme" for the recovery thereof, provided that plt. became bound to him in the sum of £30 for his expenses therein. When this was done the said Ellis released to plt. all the other bills, bonds, notes and reckonings which had been between them. When plt. had paid the said sum of £30 by installments he asked the said Ellis to give him an acquittance, and he said that when £5 more had been paid he would give up all the bonds to be cancelled. Then the said Ellis died and his will was proved by his son, Henry Ellis, gent., to whom plt. offered the said £5 still owing, but he refused to believe that that was the only amount owing, declined to give up the bond to be cancelled, and brought an action in Trinity term last against plt., etc., etc.

1641, Oct. 6. (Feet of Fines, Kent, 16 Charles I, Michaelmas). Final agreement made in the Octaves of St. Michael, in the 16th year of Charles,

between Henry Questenbury, gentleman, plt., and Peter Ellis, defor. ciant, of two messnages and two gardens with the appurtenances, in Maidstone, concerning which a plea of warranty was made between them, that the said Peter granted to the said Henry the aforesaid tenements for forty years after the death of Jane Ellis, wife of the said Peter, the said Henry paying yearly the sum of 8 shillings; and for this acknowledgement the said Henry gives the said Peter £80 sterling.

1641, Oct. 28. (Chancery Bills and Answers, Charles I. Bundle Q 1, No. 72). Henry Questenbury, of Maidstone, in County Kent, gentleman, complains that about eleven years ago one Robert Johnson borrowed of Robert Matthews, then of Aylsford, in County Kent, gentleman, £10; and asked plt. to become bound with him in a bond for £20 for Matthews' security for the same. But when the said £10 should have been paid to the said Matthews he suffered the said Johnson to keep it until he died, about 9 years ago. His estate was so small that the said £10 could not be paid out of it. Plt. had paid £7 of the said £10 when the said Matthews died, about three years ago, and was going to pay the rest in installments, as was agreed; but now Margaret, the widow and executrix of the said Matthews, confederating with Nicholas Snott, alias Snatt, who married her daughter, has commenced a suit against plt. upon the said bond of £20, etc., etc.

1643, Feb. 2. (Close Roll, 19 Charles I, part 8, No. 6). Indenture made the 2d day of February, in the 19th year of Charles, between Nicholas Wade, of Feversham, in County Kent, gent., and Henry Questenbury, of Maydston, in County Kent, gent.—Witnesseth: Whereas William Clarke, late of Leacham, County Kent, by deed dated 10th day of May, the 11th year of Elizabeth (1569) granted to John Wade, late of Hollingbourne, County Kent, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 13 shillings and 4-pence, derived from lands, etc., in Leacham, devised to William Clarke by Thomas Clarke, and now the property of Nicholas Wade—the said Nicholas Wade, in consideration of the sum of £10 assigns to Henry Questenbury, his heirs and assigns forever, the said annuity or yearly rent charge.

1644-5, Feb. 19.—(Prerogative Court of Canterbury (56 Rivers)). In the name of God Amen I Henry Questenbury of Maidston in the county of Kent Gentleman beinge at this presente sicke in Body but of a disposeinge memorie (praysed be God) and not knoweinge how soone it may please Allmighty God to take me out of this mortall life doe therefore for the quietinge of my minde and settlinge of the estate reall and personall wherewith it hath pleased the Lord to Blesse mee make and declare my last will and testament in maner and forme followeinge that is to say

Ffirst I give and bequeath unto my Daughters Sara Questenbury and Mary Questenbury the summe of ffifty powndes a peece to be paid unto each of them respectively as they shall respectively atteine the age of eighteene yeares or upon the day of their respective marriages which shall first happen.

Item whereas my beloved wife Sara Questenbury is now with child I doe give and devise to the said child if it shal be a male child all that Messuage and Landes with the Appurtenances scituate and beinge In the Parish of St. Nicholas Atwoode in the Isle of Thanett in the said county of Kent which I late purchased of Thomas Paramore gent To have and to hould to the said child (if it shal be a male child as aforesaid) and to his heires forever.

Item I give and bequeath unto the said child (if it shal be a male child as aforesaid) all that my Lease estate and tearme of yeares of and in all those Messuages with the Appurtenances scituate and beinge in the parish of Maidstone aforesaid heretofore made and graunted unto me by Peter Ellis

Item my minde will and meaninge is that if the child wherewith my said wife is now Enseint shal be a female child That then such child soe beinge a female child shal have the summe of fifty powndes which I here give and bequeath to the said child to be paid unto her at the age of eighteene yeares or upon the day of her marriage which shall first happen. And then and in such case my minde will and meaninge is and I doe hereby give full power and Authority unto my Executors hereafter named or unto such of them as shall take upon them the execution of this my will to make sale of my said Messuage and Landes with the Appurtenances in the parish of St. Nicholas Atwood aforesaid, and of the said Lease before mencioned to the best value they can gett for the same, and the mony to be raysed by Sale thereof to be equally divided between my said three daughters to whom I give the same over and besides the said Severall and respective summes of fiifty powndes before expressed to be paid unto them respectively as the said fiifty powndes a peice shal be come due [and] payable unto them respectively as aforesaid

Item I give and bequeath to my said wife Sara Questenbury the Lease estate and residue of Tearme of yeares yet to come of and in a certain Messuage with the Appurtenances lyeing at Tovell in the parish of Maidstone aforesaid whieh came to me by marriage with my said wife

Item I will yt All my plate beddinge Lyninge Bookes and other goods and personall estate whatsoever not allready before bequeathed (except my wareinge Apparell lyninge and wooleinge) shal be sould by my Executors hereafter named or such of them as shall take upon himself the Execucion of this my will and the money to be raised by Sale thereof and to be received of such Debts and Moneys as shal be oweinge to mee at my Death my will and meaninge is That after the said severall Summes of fiifty powndes before mentioned to be given to my said Children respectively shal be fully raysed and my Debts Legacies and ffunerall expences satisfyed and payd shal be paid to my said wife Sara the better to enable her to bringe up my said children which I earnestly entreate her to be carefull in and for her further encouragement therein my will and desire is that my said Executors shall employ the said severall porcions before given to my said children respectively to what profitt they safely can and the profitt to be made thereby to pay to my said wife towards the education of my said Children And if my said wife shall be delivered of a Male Child my will is that my said wife shall have and take the Rentes and profittes of my said Messuage and Landes in St. Nicholas Atwood aforesaid and of the said Messuage with the Appurtenances demised by the said Lease made by the said Peter Ellys as aforesaid towards the education of the said child untill he shall atteine the Age of Eighteene yeares if he shall so long live.

Item I doe hereby declare my expresse will and meaninge to be That if any of my Daughters shall depart this life before the Severall and respective Legacies of fifty pownds shal be come [due] and payable unto her or them that shall soe dye accordinge to my minde and meaninge before expressed that then the porcion or porcions of her or them soe dyeinge shal be paid unto the survivors or survivor of them at such tyme or tymes as the child or children soe dyeing should receive the same if shee or they had lived

Item I give and bequeath unto my Loveinge Mother Jane Johnsonne all my wareing apparell Lyninge and Wooleinge and y^e some of fiive powndes of lawefull money of England

And of this my last will and Testament I doe constitute and ordeine my Loveinge Cosine M^r Thomas Turner and my Loveinge Brother in lawe M^r Mauricе Eady to be the executors, to whom I give fforty shillinges a peece to buy each of them a ringe as a Testimony of my respect to them for their paines to be taken herein (which I know cannott but be greate) Desireing them to see this my will performed accordinge to my true minde and meaninge before expressed

In witness whereof I the said Henry Questenbury have to this my present last will and Testament conteineing two sheetes of paper to each sheete thereof sett my hand and seale this nineteenth day of ffebruary in the twentieth yeare of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles &c 1644.

L. S. HENRY QUESTENBURY.

Sealed subscribed published and declared by the above-named Henry Questenbury in the presence of Ri: Heade. Hen: Wriothesley. Proved March 14, 1644 [5] by Maurice Eady, Executor.

1654, May 3. (Registers of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury). Questenbery, son of Thomas Simpson, was baptized. (A foot note says: "The surname of Questynbury appears in the city records of Canterbury in the 15th century.")

1662-'3, Jan. 22. (Marriage Licences, Dean of Westminster, etc.) Nicholas Stonehouse, of Chatham, County Kent, gentleman, about 21, and Mary Questonbury, of Rochester, said county, spinster, about 20: consent of her mother, Sara Questonbury, widow—at St. Margaret Pattens: All Hallows, Barking: or St. Dunstan's, East.

1663, June 29. (Chancery Bills and Answers. Collins, before 1714. Bundle 170, No. 100.) *Questenbury* vs. *Catlett:* Thomas Questenbury, of the city of Canterbury, cordwainer, son of James Questenbury, late of East Greenwich, County Kent, deceased, complains that whereas the said James Questenbury was in his lifetime seized in his desmesne as of fee simple to him and his heirs of divers lands, hereditaments and tenements in Leeds, in County Kent, and being so seized on or about the 12th day of August, 1620, made his will and thereby bequeathed all his lands, tenements, rents and hereditaments whatsover in Leeds to John Questenbury, his eldest son, and his heirs, he paying thereout yearly to plt. his (testator's) son, Thomas Questenbury, 30 shillings

per annum. The said James Questenbury died soon after making the said will; to-wit, on or about the 1st day of October following, leaving plt. an infant under age, to-wit, of the age of 12 years. Afterwards. plt. having nobody to take care of him, could not obtain the payment of the said 30s a year, though he often asked for it, but was forced to seek his fortune and to go beyond the seas, where he continued for many years, that is to say until about 1650, since which time he has often demanded the payment of the said rent charges from the tenants of the lands of said James Questenbury, and has taken distresses for the same; but so it is that the cattle so distrained, by the contrivance and fraud of Thomas Catlett, gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, and of other persons, being tenants of the said lands, were taken out of the pounds where they were impounded. And the said Thomas and Elizabeth have also caused the said original will to be embezzled, or have concealed the same from the plt. and give out in speeches that plt. has no right to the said rent charge, or that he has been paid all the arrears thereof, or that he has extinguished his right to the said rent charge and barred himself by a fine levied of the said lands, although they know to the contrary. As plt. is a very poor man this refusal to pay him the said money is very prejudicial to him. He therefore prays that a writ of subpœna may be directed to the said Thomas Cattlet and Elizabeth his wife commanding them to produce the said original will of the said James Questenbury.

1663, Oct. 6. The answers of Thomas Catlett, gent. and Eliz. his wife, to the bill of Thomas Questenbury, plt.: Defendants absolutely deny that they, either by taking advantage of plaintiff's minority, or of his being beyond the seas, have by combination with others endeavored to defraud plt., or that they have concealed the said original will and kept it from plt., but they confess that they have given out in speeches that plt. has no right or title to any such rent charge, as they were informed and advised by their counsel: for they have heard and hope to prove that the aforesaid John Questenbury, together with plt., about 4 Charles I. (1628) levied and acknowledged a fine of the said premises to Thomas Thatcher, late of Hollingborne, in County Kent, gent., deceased, father of the said deft., Elizabeth, and to his heirs, who by virtue thereof enjoyed the said premises for many years. About the year 1646 the said Thomas Thatcher, in consideration of a marriage between the said Elizabeth and John Fletcher. her former husband, settled the said premises on the said John Fletcher for his life, with remainder to said Elizabeth and her heirs. The said John Fletcher died not long ago leaving issue by the said Elizabeth, Thomas Fletcher, an infant of tender years, who is yet alive. Immediately after the death of the said John the said Elizabeth entered into the said premises and became thereof seized in her demesne as of fee tail general, and took the profits there. Not long afterwards she married the said Thomas Catlett, and they have together enjoyed the said premises until lately, when plt. has causelessly and vexatiously molested them: and taking advantage of the

mislaying of the said original deed of uses, has now set on foot the said pretended rent charge which, as defts., we are informed is utterly extinguished and destroyed by the said fine.

1664, Oct. 18. (Chancery Depositions, Collins before 1714, Bundle 156, No. 5.) Depositions taken at the house of John Berry, being the sign of the Two Bells, in the parish of St. George in the city of Canterbury, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 16 Charles II, before Edward Eloye and others, by virtue of a commission out of the Court of Chancery directed to them, in a cause there depending between Thomas Questenbury, plt., and Thomas Catlett and Elizabeth, his wife, defts.

Francis Collins, of Canterbury, gent., aged 30 years and upwards, says that the writing now shown to him consisting of eleven sheets of paper, is a true copy of the will remaining in the Registrar's office for the Diocese of Rochester, he having examined it with the original will, and found that they agree.

John Sweetinge, of Canterbury, gent., aged about 50, says that he has known plt. for 12 years and more, and believes that he is aged about 52 years, and that he was born in the parish of Bromley, in Kent; and that the paper now shown him is a true copy he has taken out of the Churchbooke of Bromley containing the baptism of plt., for he examined the same with the said book, and found that they agreed. Witness has seen a messuage and about two acres of land which were reputed to be James Questenbury's (plt's father), lying in the parish of Leeds. This he knows because about two years ago he took a cow upon said land as distress for plt., but witness cannot tell the value of said premises.

William Oxburgh, of Canterbury, brazier, aged about 79, says he has known plt. for about 16 years. About 4 years ago plt. asked witness to go with him to Leeds, in county Kent, and they being there with one Reginald Carter, the said Reginald told them that he had used a house and about 2 acres of land in Leeds about 2 years before the death of James Questenbury, plt's father, and that he might have had the same of John Questenbury, plt's brother, for £24, but he refused because he thought the title was not good. Mr. Thatcher gave the said John Questenbury £26 for the same.

(Chancery Bills and Orders, 1666, B Folio 103.) *Thomas Questenburgh* vs. *Thos. and Elizabeth Catlett*, Wednesday, 14th Nov., 1666. (Michaelmas Term, 18 Charles II.) Upon the hearing and debating of the matter in question between the said parties this present day, for and touching a rent charge for which the plt. by his bill seeks relief, this court saw no cause to relieve the plt. in this court, but doth order that the plt's bill be clearly dismissed out of this court, without costs.

1665, June 5. (Registers of St. Mary's Northgate, Canterbury). Joane Questenbury, buried.

1666, June, 19. (Marriage Licences, Dean of Westminster, etc.). Praise Quessenbourow, of St. Sepulchre's, London, grocer and bachelor, 21

and upwards, and Mary Natt, of the same, spinster, 21, with consent of her mother, Hester Natt, widow—granted license to be married at Islington, Middlesex, or Christ Church, London.

1666, Oct. 1. (Canterbury Marriage Licences). Thomas Questunbury, cordwainer, of St. Mary Northgate, Canterbury, surety on the marriage bond of John Mercer and —— Brickenden.

1672, March 25. (Close Roll, 25 Charles II, Part 24, No. 7). Sarah Questenbury, of the city of Canterbury, spinster, acknowledges to owe to Hartobello Grunston, Master of the Rolls, the sum of £40, and in default of payment charges her heirs and assigns to make the payment out of her property.

1673, Feb. 1. (London Marriage Licences). Samuel Quissinburrowe, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, bachelor, 23, and Mary Warner, of St. Michael Bassishawe, London, 21. Her parents dead. Alleged by Thomas Quissinborow, of St. Giles aforesaid, clerk, granted licence to marry at St. Giles aforesaid.

1673, Sept. 4. (Registers of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London). Samuel Quinsenburrow and Mary Warner were married.

1675, March 23. (Canterbury Marriage Licences). William Chandler, aged 26 bachelor, of St. Alphege, Canterbury, smith, and Mildred Quessenbury aged 20, of Deal, spinster (whose father consents)—licenced to be married at Sturry. Henry Hales, gentleman, bondsman.

1678, Aug. 25. (Registers of St. Mary Northgate, Canterbury). Alice Quessen bury, buried.

1681, Aug. 3. (Record of the Grocers' Company, London). Praise Quessenborow, sonne of Samuel Quessenborow, admitted by Patrimony, and sworn. 3s. 4d.

1689, Oct. 8. (Registers of St. Mary Northgate, Canterbury). Thomas Gibbins and Elizabeth Quessenbury, married.

LETTERS.

Prof. W. W. Skeat, of Cambridge University, England, writes (July 3, 1899): "In reply to your question I can only say that I have no means of arriving at certainty. But I am strongly of opinion that the derivation of Quisenberry from Questenbury, and of both these from Questenberg, is extremely probable. And, on the other hand, it is not likely that Kyssingbury is the same name. It is much more probable that this latter is of native origin, and that the prefix Kyssing is identical with Kessing—as it occurs in Kessingland, the name of a village in the county of Suffolk, England."

Mr. J. M. Cowper, of Canterbury, writes (Sept. 1, 1899): "I am glad you have Prof. Skeats' opinion. His authority in such matters is practically supreme in England, and you can not do better than accept what he says."

Rev. A. P. Morris, Vicar of Leeds, Kent, writes (Jan. 12, 1899): "The gentleman at the British Museum who is transcribing the old Register of this parish, has, at my request, picked out all the Quisenberry entries, and I send you his list. I have no doubt his remarks are correct."

Mr. J. H. Jeayes, of the British Museum, writes to Mr. Morris (Jan. 4, 1899): "I have taken out the entries relating to the Quessenberry family. You will see that there was only one family, viz: Henry and Mildred, who had eight children. Of these, one, Mildred, died: and another, 'Jacobus,' (James) married, though not at Leeds, and had two children born at Leeds—Mildred and John. I am surprised at there being no entry of birth, marriage or death in this name after 1606. List herewith." (NOTE.—See ante.)

Mr. J. M. Cowper writes (May 24, 1899): "About the several John Q's on the Leeds Registers. This has often puzzled people. I have referred to the matter in one of my books, and have clearly shown that occasionally a father would wish to perpetuate some favourite Christian name, as life was uncertain. So Henry Q., like others, christened two or three Johns, hoping thus to save at least one. If they all lived they were known as John the 1st, John the 2d, etc. The matter has been referred to in *Notes and Queries*."

Mr. Cowper also wrote (April 23, 1899): "I have copied for you the entries of the Leeds Registers from the Bishop's transcript, preserved in Canterbury, viz:

"Oct. 17, 1563, Milisant Vestonbery, d. of Henry Vestonbery, baptized. (This is a curious variant of Questenbury—but there it is.)

Jan. 18, 1568, Christopherus Questenbery, filius Henrici Questenberye, baptized.

April 26, 1573, was christened George Questenbury.

(Day lost) 1578, James Questenberry, baptized.

Sept. 3 (or 7), 1581, John Quessenberry, baptized.

May 6, 1604, Mildred Quessonberry, filia Jacobi, baptized.

March 19, 1603, Mildred Quessonberry, uxor Henrici, buried.

Jan. 5, 1605, John Quessonberry, filia Jacobi, baptized.

These are all the Q. entries I have found in the Leeds transcripts up to 1610, and they do not tally with those on the original Registers. In addition I have found Hary Questenbery's signature as Churchwarden at Leeds in 1605. As this will interest you I send a tracing of it. . . . The scarcity of Q. wills is remarkable. Clearly the Q's were men of some importance. Henry Q's will was witnessed by Richard Head, who was afterwards made a Baronet; and the other witness, Henry Wriothesley, was a 'gentleman' of Kent."

Rev. F. M. Millard, rector of Otham, Kent, writes (Nov. 10, 1898): "I have looked through our registers with some care down to 1700, without finding any name at all resembling yours."

Rev. P. F. Wigan, vicar of Thurnham, Kent, writes (Dec. 18, 1898): "I have searched the parish registers of Thurnham up to 1651, and your name does not appear in any of its forms."

Rev. John Searth, vicar of Bearsted, Kent, writes (Jan. 4, 1899): "The registers of this parish do not disclose any entries in your name or of any names like it."

Miss Phillis Castleman Brown, of Leeds, Kent, writes (April 20, 1899): "Mr. Southey, rector of the neighboring parish of Hollingbourne, says he has looked all through the registers, and could not find your name, or any name like it, among them."

Mr. Cornwallas P. Wykeham-Martin, of Leeds Castle, Kent, writes (Dec. 8, 1898): "I have looked through all the old papers we have here, and am sorry to say I cannot find any mention of the Quessonbury family nor of any name like it."

Rev. H. M. McDonald, rector of St. Nicholas, Rochester, Kent, writes (Dec. 30, 1898): "Having searched our registers to 1672, I regret to inform you I can find no entries relating to your ancestors."

Rev. A. J. W. Thorndike, vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester, Kent, writes (June 10, 1899): "Our registers do not begin until 1694, and I have made a careful search from that date to 1849, but your name does not occur, nor any name like it."

Rev. Percy G. Benson, vicar of Hoo, Kent, writes (Jan. 27, 1899): "No such name as yours, nor any name like it, is to be found in the registers of this parish, which only go back to 1640."

Mr. H. S. Kerdal, parish clerk of the old parish church at Greenwich, Kent, writes (Feb. 8, 1899): "Our registers go back to 1615, the earlier ones having been destroyed by fire. There is no record whatever of your name, with the exception of the burial of James Questenburie on Sept. 16, 1620."

Rev. E. W. Bartlett, vicar of Queenborough, Kent, writes (Dec. 12, 1898): "Our registers date from 1719, the older ones having been lost in a fire. I do not think that Quisenberry is a Kentish name, or that it could be a modification of the name of this parish."

Rev. F. R. Alfree, vicar of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Isle of Thanet, Kent, writes (March 7, 1899): "The registers of this parish do not date further back than 1653, and I can find no entry in the name of Questenbury, nor any name approximating it, in any subsequent year."

Mr. J. J. Strange, parish clerk of St. Dunstan's, West, London, writes (March 3, 1899): "I have searched the registers of this parish from 1596, but the name of Questenbury does not appear in any of them."

Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman, probate registrar, Canterbury, writes (Nov. 26, 1898): "The calendars of both the Archidiaconal and Consistorial Courts of Canterbury have been searched, but there is no record of any will in the name of Quessonbury, nor of any will that could presumably be of the same family. The Consistory Court dates from 1396, and the Archdeaconry from 1449. Search was made from these dates to 1857 in both cases."

Mr. George H. Yapp, Beadle of the Grocers' Company, London (Jan. 5, 1899), sends an extract from the company's books showing that "Praise Quessenborow, sonne of Samuel Quessenborow, was admitted by Patrimony and sworn the 3d day of August, 1681;" and he writes: "As Praise Quessenborow was admitted to the freedom by patrimony, it may be taken for granted

that his father, Samuel, was also a freeman. The company's records are not indexed, and it takes a long time to trace members of the company." (NOTE.—Nothing like a complete search of these records was made, though it was promised and paid for.)

Mr. Cowper, of Canterbury, searched the registers of the Cathedral, of all the churches in Canterbury, of the Cathedral at Rochester, of the church at Deal, etc., as well as the city records of Canterbury from 1396.

III.

ENGLISH.—APPROXIMATE NAMES.

1280, 10 Kal. January. (From Letters of Brother John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, Institutions of Vicars, etc.). "Brother John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Buxton, Norwich diocese, instituted Nicolas de Kyssingbir' Vicar of Tilmanstone Church. [Hasted's history of Kent says that Buxton is situated in the parish of Barham, Kinghamford Hundred, Kent, about six miles from Canterbury. Also that the parish and church of Tilmanstone lies in Eastry Hundred, Kent, about eight miles from Canterbury. He does not name the Vicars of this Church prior to 1500]. Vol. XX, Archæologia Cantiana, page 104, in an article headed 'Forty-five Vicars of Tilmanstone,' gives as the second on the list 'N. de Kissingbir', instituted 23 December, 1280."

1284, 8 ides of July. (Peckham's Letters). At Chevning Nic. de Kyssingebyr' to Sundresse Vicarage; presented by Thomas de Cruce, rector. (Hasted says that the parish of Sundresse, as it is called in Domesday Book, (but otherwise called Sundrish, Sundridge, etc.), lies in Codsheath Hundred, Kent, adjoining the parish of Chevening. He does not name the vicars of this church prior to 1320.]

1361, July 20. (Calendar of Wills, Court of Hustings, London). Will of Richard de Kislingbury, draper, of London: To be buried at the Church of St. Mary le Bow, near the tomb of his wife, Mary. Bequests to the churches of St. Thomas de Acon and St. Paul, the rector of Holy Trinity the Less, the work of London bridge, holy orders, etc. He also wills that the whole of the wool he bought at Berkyng, viz: 19 Sarpelar, be distributed among the poor, viz: To each poor person one fleece. To Alice his wife a moiety of all his moveable goods by way of dower, and the residue of the term of services of his apprentices. Makes provision for chantries in the churches of St. Thomas and St. Mary aforesaid out of rents of tenements in the parishes of St. Mary, Holy Trinity the Less and St. Botolph without Aldgate. Also, to his wife Alice his leasehold interest in the manor of Berwyk and Cardenz, County Essex, for life, etc.

[Richard de Kislingbury, draper, was Mayor of London in the year 1350.]

1567, Nov. 18. (Canterbury City Records). "Md. yt John Swynsbery off ye cittie off Canterbury, Hackneyma', was admitted and sworn to ye Lib'ties of ye cittie of Canterbury ye xviijth of Now'br anno X^{mo} Elizabeth Regine, for ye which he paid xxs."

1569, Marshall's Visitation of Nottingham mentions Cecil de Quenesburgh in a pedigree of the Bellers family.

1576, (Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral, Canterbury). John Swinsburie and Joan Hall, Wydo, were married.

1646, Nov. 16. (Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 4 Fines. Abstracts of Wills). Anne Kislingburie, of Emondton, in County Middlesex, widow. Bequests to sons Richard, John, Edward, and Perne Kislingbury. Her brother, Rev. Andrew Perne, and John Cornish to be supervisors. Witnesses: Wm. Dibble, Margaret Mounslowe.

1653, Sept. 30. (Prerog. Ct. Cant.; 30 Aylett. Abst. of Wills). Wm. Whittenbery, of the parish of Ealgate (London?); bequests to daughter Elizabeth, wife Elizabeth, and brother, Thos. Whittenbury. Witnesses: Moses Beymon, John Floyd.

1665, Oct 11. (Prerog. Ct. Cant.; 130 Hyde). John Kizlingberry, of St. Clements, Danes, London. (Nuncupative). Bequests to brothers Richard and Edward, wife Ann, and daughter Ann. Witnesses: Rich'd Beverly, John Collins.

1670, June 29. Will of Gilbert Walden, vicar of Eagington, in the County of Warwick, clerk. Inventory signed by Nathaniel Gilbert and John Quinborough.

1695, June 3. (Consistory Court of Rochester). Letters of administration granted Mary Quinborrow, widow of John Quinborrow, late of Rochester, who died in the royal ship called the New Chester.

1732, July 8. (Registers of Kirk Ella, Yorkshire). John Beest and Margrit Queensbeary married.

1738, June 4. (Registers of St. James, Clerkenwell, London). Deborah Queenbury was buried in Wood's Close.

1742, Oct. 31. (Same). John Queenborough, infant, buried in Goswell street.

1746, April 13. (Registers of St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, London). Mr. James Sinclair and Mrs Anne Quenlingborough were married. (Qy: is this a misprint of *Quensingborough?*)

1824, July 24. (Registers of St. George's, Hanover Square, London). Samuel Taylor Queneborough, bachelor, and Catherine Linyard, spinster, of St. Andrews, in the Borough of Plymouth, were married.

1833, April 11. (Same). Harriet Queensberry and E. Queensberry are named as witnesses to a marriage.

IV.

THE LONDON HANSA.

(Encyclopædia Britannica): The foreign merchant had no share in the law of the land where he sojourned; he brought with him his own law, and administered it as best he could. . . . The state of trade frequently required a long stay, and sometimes a depositing of goods among strangers. This led in time to the acquisition of common possessions abroad, lodgings, storehouses, etc. This common depot or "factory" became the central point of the Union or Hansa formed by the merchants. . . . The most important German mercantile settlements were founded in Wisby, London, Novgorod and Bruges. . . . In the German colony in London the majority of the members were merely passing traders, who remained citizens of their native towns. . . . In the reign of Edgar (959–975, A. D.), we find "the people of the Emperor" occupying a prominent position in London trade, and joined in a lasting league. The members of this league came mostly from Cologne, the first German town which gained great importance, both at home and abroad. Its citizens possessed at an early date a guildhall of their own in London, and all Germans who wished to trade with England had to join their guild. . . . In 1260 a charter of Henry III assured protection to all German merchants. A few years later Hamburg and Lubeck were allowed to form their own guilds. The Hansa of Cologne, which had long been the only guild, now sinks to the position of a branch Hansa. . . . Over all the branch Hansas arose the "Hansa Alamanniæ," first mentioned in 1282. . . . In Elizabeth's reign the Hanse merchants in London lost the privileges which they had held since the time of Henry III, 1216, A. D.)

(Northouck's History of London): Proclamation was made in London, A. D. 1220, strictly enjoining all foreigners whatsoever, merchants excepted, to depart the kingdom by Michaelmas following. At the same time the citizens of Cologne, who were merchants and members of the Hanseatic league in London, paid the King 30 marks to have the seizin or possession of their guildhall in the city, which stood where now the Stillyard is, in Thames street. . . . In 1259, Henry III, at the desire of the King of the Romans, confirmed the privileges of the German or Hanseatic merchants.

(Pennant's History of London): The Steel-Yard was a most noted quay for the landing of all kinds of goods imported by the Easterlings or Germans. Here they had their guildhall. They were our masters in the art of commerce, and settled here before even the eleventh century. For we find them here in the time of King Ethelred, in the year 979, at least; for the Emperor's men—that is, the Germans of the Steel-Yard, coming with their ships—were accounted

worthy of good laws. They were not to forestall the market from the burghers of London; and to pay toll at Christmas two grey cloths and one brown one, with ten pounds of pepper, five pair of gloves and two vessels of vinegar; and as many at Easter. The name of this wharf is not taken from *steel*, the metal, which was only a single article of their trade, but from *stael-hoff*, contracted from *stapel-hoff*, or the general house of trade of the German nation. The powerful league of the Hanse towns and the great profits we made of their trade (for they were for a long season the great importers of this Kingdom) procured for them great privileges. They had an alderman of London for their judge in case of disputes; and they were to be free of all subsidies to the King or his heirs, saving their ancient prizes. In return for these distinguished favours they were to keep in repair the gate called Bishop gate. . . . As they decreased in strength and we grew more powerful and more politic, we began to abridge their privileges. We found that this potent company, by their weight, interfered with the interest of the natives, and dampened their spirit of trade. After several revocations and renewals of the charter, the Hanse, in 1597, was shut up by our wise and patriotic Queen, and the German inhabitants expelled the Kingdom.

(Vol. 3, Publications of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Article by John Edward Price, page 66). The site of the old steelyard (which building was destroyed in the great fire, 1666) was on the South side of Thames street, between Dowgate dock and All Hallows Church. . . . During a long period the place was both the center of London's trade and the scene of a complete monopoly of British commerce by the merchants of the Hanseatic League. It consisted of various traders from a number of continental towns, who carried on a large business in exporting their manufactures to London in exchange for hides, wool, tin, lead, and other products of British industry. . . . The customs of this society of merchants were somewhat curious. The members were never allowed to sleep away from the steelyard, or to keep a housekeeper; and if any individual was discovered to have married an Englishwoman, he was forthwith excommunicated, and lost his house. As in modern companies, a board of directors transacted the general business, and amongst them a kind of freemasonry existed, obliging them not to divulge any of their commercial transactions with the citizens. This assembly comprised representatives from the continental towns, who met every week on Wednesday evening. . . . (The steelyard consisted of the dwellings and warehouses of the Hansa merchants, and also of their guild-hall, called by the Londoners "the Dutch Guildhall." The site of the steelyard remained in the ownership of the Hanseatic League until 1857, when they sold it). . . . Elizabeth ordered the Hanse traders to leave her dominions by the 25th of January, 1598-9. . . . In spite of this, many remained behind: and, merging into general trade, endeavoured to retain as many of their ancient privileges as the change of time would permit.

(Larned's History for Ready Reference, etc.). The merchants of the Hanse towns, or Hansard's, as they were commonly termed, were established in Lon-

don'at a very early period, and their factory here was of considerable magnitude and importance. They enjoyed various privileges and immunities; they were permitted to govern themselves by their own laws and regulations, and the duties on various sorts of imported commodities were considerably reduced in their favour. These privileges necessarily excited the ill-will and animosity of the English merchants. . . . In 1474 the King assigned to them in absolute property a large space of ground, with the buildings upon it, in Thames street, denominated the Steel-Yard, whence the Hanse merchants have commonly been denominated the Association of the Steel-Yard. . . . The different individuals belonging to the factory in London lived together at a common table, and were enjoined to observe the strictest celibacy.

(Encyclopædia Britannica). *Steelyard, Merchants of the*—were Hanse merchants who settled in London in 1250, at the Steelyard, on the river side, near Cosin Lane, now Iron Wharf Bridge. Henry III, in 1259, at the request of his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, conferred on them important privileges, which were renewed and confirmed by Edward I. It was chiefly through their enterprise that the early trade of London was developed: and they continued to flourish till, on the complaint of the Merchant Adventurers in the reign of Edward VI, they were deprived of their privileges. Though Hamburg and Lubeck sent embassadors to intercede for them, they were not re-instated in their monopolies, but they succeeded in maintaining a foothold in London till expelled by Elizabeth in 1597. Their beautiful guild-hall in Thames street, described by Stow, was made a naval storehouse.

(Webster's Dictionary). *Sterling.*—From Easterling, once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality. "In the time of King Richard I (1189–1199) monie coined in the east parts of Germanie began to be of especiall request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called *Easterling* monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called 'Easterlings;' and, shortly after, some of that countrie, skillful in mint matters and allaies, were sent for into this realme to bring the coins to perfection, which since that time was called of them *sterling* for *Easterling.*"—[Camden.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Arthur Quisenberry, of Lincoln, Illinois, writes (Sept. 3, 1900):

"There is an error in your former book that I wish to correct. On page 45 you say 'There is scarcely a doubt but the Quisenberrys of Logan county, Illinois, are descended from Moses Quisenberry.' There were none of my father's ancestors who ever moved to Kentucky. My grandfather Q. died in Virginia before the beginning of this century, when my father was a small boy; and while I cannot say positively, I believe my branch of the family are descendants of the first Aaron Quisenberry. My uncles, John and George, both died young in Virginia. My uncle James moved to Kentucky with my father and settled in Christian county, and died there. Some of his sons remained in Christian county, Ky., but others moved to Missouri, settling near Independence, and have descendants there now."

[NOTE.—The editor is still of the opinion that the Quisenberrys of Illinois are descended from Moses Quisenberry, the son of the first Aaron; but from Mr. Arthur Quisenberry's letter, it seems that his grandfather died in Virginia; so the Moses Quisenberry who settled in Kentucky must have been a son of the first Moses. It is very probable indeed, however, that Moses Quisenberry, son of the elder Aaron Quisenberry, bought lands in Kentucky and did not settle upon them but remained in Virginia.]

For lists of Quisenberrys, etc., who served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and on the Confederate side during the war between the States, see "*Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family*," etc.

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"These sought their register among those who were reckoned by Genealogy."—NEHEMIAH.

[NOTE.—This index is divided into two parts. Part I comprises the name Quisenberry, in its various forms, and is subdivided into four sections, namely: Section 1.—German Forms of the Name. Section 2.—English Forms of the Name. Section 3.—Approximate English Names. Section 4.—American Forms of the Name. Part II comprises all other names mentioned in the book.]

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